

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
OF OHIO.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE OPERA—THE TWO NEW OF SAINT
DAM—Mr. Stuart, Robert, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Miss
Mary Cary.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. A.
Sobers, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Linda Dicks.BOOTH'S THEATRE—SHERIDAN'S—Mr. F. C. Budge,
Mrs. Agnes Booth, George Bates and Flora.KALLACKER'S THEATRE—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr.
W. J. Florence, Mr. J. Watson, Mrs. W. J. Florence.GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CON-
CERT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. F. R. GILMORE.WOODS' MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CRIMINAL
VIOLENCE—A DETOUR AND A WARNING.EAGER THEATRE—MINSTREL, COMEDY, BURLESQUE,
MORRIS, J. W. Tudor, David, J. W. Tudor.NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS, DAYTIME ONLY.STRAETER COMIQUE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—
MORRIS, HARTIG and HART, Miss Ada Richmond.OLYMPIC THEATRE—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.KELLY AND LEON'S HALL—MINSTREL AND COMIC
THEATRE.AMERICAN VARIETIES—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY
ENTERTAINMENT.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTREL, PARADE,
AND SINGING CONCERTS.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

FIFTH EDITION.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE TIMES
CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT IS NOW
READY. THE EVIDENCE RECENTLY
PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES REGARD-
ING MR. TILDEN'S PERJURY AND
FRAUDULENT EVASION OF INCOME
TAX WILL BE FOUND IN THIS EDI-
TION OF THE SUPPLEMENT.To a dispassionate observer there is
something rather brutal in the farce which
has been played over the nomination of
HORATIO SEYMOUR. Here is a man so uterly
spent in mind and body that his physicians
peremptorily forbid him to ex-
pose himself to the slightest danger of po-
litical excitement, and who is him-
self thoroughly convinced that the
preservation of his life must depend
on his absolute retirement from public du-
ties. This man whom the Democrats of
New-York profess to honor above all their
living statesmen has in the past been
chargeable, by friends and foes alike, with
one notorious weakness. His reception of
a nomination for office could always be de-
scribed in advance by the lines—
"A little while he strove, and then relented;
And, avowing he would never consent—consented."
But it hardly became the Democracy of
New-York to besiege the sick bed of their
veteran champion with importunities which
carried insult on their face, because they
were based on the assumption that HOR-
ATIO SEYMOUR in illness and decline was
likely to coquet with the call of
his fellow-citizens to the post
of honor as HORATIO SEYMOUR
in the prime of manly vigor. Still less did
it become them to permit a Ring of shame-
less political tricksters to fool them with a
false report from the man who, with all his
faults, had at least spent life and vigor in
their service, and to become the instruments
of torturing a sick man with a forced nomi-
nation which carries with it neither true
honor nor genuine honor.We have discussed elsewhere the issues
on which the Democracy of New-York have
taken their stand in nominating SEY-
MOUR. We have no heart to discuss the
shallow trickery by which his authoritative
dedication—announced in THE TIMES of
yesterday—was concealed from the conven-
tion, nor the disgusting duplicity which
converted the negative message of the
committee appointed to wait on him
into an avowal that he would "obey
the wishes of the people." It was
perhaps fitting that a convention which
behaved like a pack of howling Der-
vishes should be by its own frantic folly be-
trayed into a brutal disregard of the feel-
ings, and the wishes of the man whom
it most delighted to honor. But
it is not a pleasant episode in
political history to find the representa-
tives of a once great party so
absolutely demoralized that to keep them in
honor they must be fooled to the top of
their bent by a few political intriguers even
though that feeling should be at the ex-
pense of the suffering and humiliation of
the foremost Democrat in the State. In
lending themselves to the nomination of
SEYMOUR by fraud and falsehood, the Til-
den clique have but followed the tactics of
their master, and, like their master, have
lost the substance of success in clutching at
the shadow. They have accepted all the
political disadvantages which spring from
the revival of war issues on which the
party record has been disavowed, and finan-
cial theories which the common sense of the
people has long ago repudiated. In ex-
posing themselves to the consequences of
SEYMOUR'S known refusal they have dis-
credited the ticket before it is made pub-
lic, and have in the most unequivocal fashion
set about organizing defeat.What is known as "independent" jour-
nalism must have a singularly depressing
effect on the moral and intellectual percep-
tions of those engaged in it. Here, for
example, is the Nation, which gives weekly
expression to the thanks that it is not an
other journal, and which dismisses in a
half-jesting paragraph the accusations of
perjury and fraud which THE TIMES has
made against the Democratic candidate for
the Presidency. The Nation professes to
wonder that having committed perjury in
one year to save money, Mr. TILDEN should
not have continued his false swearing and
made more money. A more careful read-
ing of the charges against Mr. TILDEN
would have shown the Nation that he is
accused of making two false affirmations
under oath, one in 1863 regarding his in-
come of 1862, and one in 1864 regarding his
income of 1863. The first affidavit hasbeen brought forward most prominently be-
cause we happen to have an affidavit
directly contradicting it, referring to
the gains of 1862. The editor of
the Nation ought to know that
Mr. TILDEN'S professional income between
1862 and 1872 could not have averaged less
than \$100,000 a year, though, as we have
shown, he paid on an annual average of
only \$15,000. It is hardly necessary to
add that an Assessor with two sworn re-
turns by Mr. TILDEN before him, fixing his
income at a very low figure, would be
likely in the absence of further
statements to go on making these returns
the basis on which to construct his gradu-
ally-increasing estimates of Mr. TILDEN'S
income. After the purchase of his Gram-
ercy Park mansion, Mr. TILDEN'S wealth
must have become too notorious to enable
him to risk making a sworn statement that
his income did not exceed \$7,000 a year.Then there is the Springfield Republican,
another "independent" journal of phar-
isaical tendencies, which thinks that "though
Gov. TILDEN does not seem to have been
eager that the Government should get any
more from him than it was entitled to, he
is not yet proved to have made a false re-
turn, and that he is not likely to be de-
fected for the Presidency on this account." This
is the same paper which displayed such
marvelous sagacity on the eve of the Cin-
cinnati Convention when it uttered these
oracular words: "And yet Mr. CONKLING
has a chance at Cincinnati; a real chance,
a great chance; such a chance as doesn't
come to a public man more than once in
his life-time." * * * If he cannot be
the President, he can name the President.
* * * He has only to lead off, at the
critical moment, for Mr. ADAMS, of Massa-
chusetts." The Springfield Republican now
seems to be as destitute of moral sense as
it has frequently proved itself to be
of political weight. If an
uncontradicted charge of perjury is not
sufficient to defeat a candidate for the
Presidency, we fear that the political mil-
lennium for which Mr. BOWLES is supposed
to labor is further off than even the party
journals have supposed.Senator BOOTH'S speech at Terre Haute
yesterday, of which we print a very full
abstract, is a noble and notable contribu-
tion to the Republican campaign. No
clearer statement of the financial issues in-
volved in this canvass has anywhere been
presented. The Senator effectively dis-
poses of the wild delusion that "good
times" can be legislated into existence by
act of Congress; and his lucid exposition
of the five objectionable ways to inflation
will not only enlighten many befogged
minds, but will make the greenbackers
wonder why they ever thought of nominating
him on the Peter Cooper ticket. Mr. BOOTH'S
arrangement of the Democratic Party—that
unrepentant, unregenerate, sulky, and
plotting organization—is severely just.
And his satirical analysis of TILDEN'S
position during the war is equally vigorous.
We who know the crafty "SAMMY" so well
can fully appreciate the statement that
with him the question of whether the nation
should meet armed rebellion with sovereign
power, was a matter of punctuation.
Commas, semicolons, and colons taught him
that the country was "a federative agency."
The Senator's clear enunciations, bold, in-
cise reasoning, and lofty moderation,
make his speech a model one.

THE MASK THROWN OFF.

The nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR for
the Governorship ends the disguises under
which Mr. TILDEN has proposed to conduct
the campaign. The circumstances in which
the nomination was effected, the partisan
intolerance which preceded it, the influ-
ences which brought it about, are so many
proofs that the Democrats are tired of Mr.
TILDEN'S guidance, and that they propose
to carry on the fight without reference to
his personal preferences or the methods he
has prescribed. The spirit evinced at the
outset, and which prevailed amid scenes
that would have disgraced a Spanish bull-
fight until the nomination proclaimed its
triumph, was in fact a revolt against Mr. Til-
den's dictation, and the obsequious creatures
who have done his bidding. His agents
were hooted and hissed off the platform.
The mere mention of the name of his chosen
candidate—the man who has had the sup-
port of the Tilden influences all over the
State—provoked an outburst of derision
which forbade all hope of his success. Tam-
many, which planted itself squarely against
Mr. TILDEN at St. Louis, was welcomed to
the front; and JOHN KELLY, who had
waged an attack upon him if the most in-
sulting fashion, became one of the lions of
the convention. These incidents were pos-
sible only because of Mr. TILDEN'S personal
unpopularity among the rank and file of his
party in the State, and they are virtually
a confession of the failure of his leadership.
The authority wielded by Mr. KELLY was
exercised at the cost of Mr. TILDEN; while
the nomination of Mr. SEYMOUR was a re-
jection of the spurious issues raised by
TILDEN and a return to the old ground of
the New-York Democracy.The smooth phrases of the platform re-
specting the St. Louis nominees furnish no
answer to this view of the case. They are
as sincere, and will be as efficacious, as
Mr. KELLY'S overdone apology to the Lib-
erals for the sneers and insults he had
heaped upon them. The really notable
feature in the platform is its transparent
duplicity on the financial question. It pro-
fesses to reaffirm diametrically opposite
principles—namely, those incorporated in
the Syracuse platform of 1874 and those
adopted at St. Louis last June. The
Syracuse declaration was in favor of
"steady steps toward specie payments; no
step backward." The St. Louis declaration,
on the other hand, is positive only against
specie measures for hastening resumption,
and is therefore clearly a "step back-
ward," its otherwise vague utterances
being so interpreted by Mr. TILDEN as to
be satisfactory to the Ohio and other in-
flationists. Had the Saratoga Convention
been honest in its purposes, it would have
left no doubt as to their meaning. The
resolution it adopted on Wednesday is an
attempt to reconcile things that are irrecon-
cilable; and in the eagerness to effect a
compromise, principle is sacrificed.The nomination of Mr. SEYMOUR is, how-
ever, in itself a declaration of principle and
policy of the most pronounced character.
Mr. SEYMOUR'S record is, for all the pur-poses of this contest, a platform, which re-
moves all doubt as to his own position or
the position of the party he represents. It
has precisely the same significance, local
and national, as that which attaches to the
nomination of VANCE in North Carolina, or
of WADE HAMILTON in South Carolina, or of
ISHAM HARRIS in Tennessee. We are car-
ried back to the war times, when sym-
patizing Democrats in Northern States
gave aid and comfort to the rebel enemy,
either directly or by interposing obstacles
to the plans of the Federal Government.
Whether as the expounder of the Jeffers-
onian doctrine of State rights, or as a Gov-
ernor who oscillated between the open hos-
tility which had expression in Copperhead
riots and the lukewarm support which to
the authorities at Washington was almost
as embarrassing, Mr. SEYMOUR must be re-
garded as an "incarnation of the vital
issue"—to borrow the preposterous
phrase of Tuesday's platform-maker—
which the loyal energies of the country
finally overcame. In the face of his fresh
nomination, it is folly on the part of the
Democrats to affect a desire for the oblitera-
tion of differences connected with the re-
bellion. These differences are revived, with
all their associations, by the presentation
of a candidate of Mr. SEYMOUR. It is an
announcement that the men who sym-
patized with the South during the rebellion
still rule in the councils of the Democratic
Party. It renews "the vital issue" of
the rebellion in a manner which the loyal
feeling of the State will not be slow to re-
sist.On another phase of the Southern ques-
tion, the puerile pretenses of the Saratoga
platform are demolished by an appeal to
Mr. SEYMOUR'S antecedents. "We con-
demn all interference with the constitu-
tional amendments," said JOHN KELLY and
his followers on Wednesday. But Mr.
SEYMOUR has pronounced the reconstruc-
tion acts, and all that grew out of them,
"unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void."
On this ground he stood in the national
contest of 1868, and, as if to exclude all
doubt as to his conduct in the event of suc-
cess on that occasion, he accepted as his
colleague a man who owed his nomination to
the declaration that reconstruction was a
fraud from first to last, and that the duty of a
Democratic Executive would be to over-
throw it by military force. To comprehend
the entire scope of the platform endorsed by
Mr. SEYMOUR in 1868, it must be read in
conjunction with the Blair-Broadhead let-
ter, and the two documents thus insepara-
bly connected stamp Mr. SEYMOUR as the
ally of the Confederates, who maintain their
consistency by conferring distinctions upon
implacable enemies of the Union. Mr. SEY-
MOUR, as a candidate, is an "incarnation"
of Copperheadism, and to this circumstance
must be attributed much of the enthusiasm
which his nomination called forth at Saratoga.
He knows what Democratic princi-
ples really are, and he adhered to them
throughout the war.Moreover, Mr. SEYMOUR'S record is con-
clusive as to his views respecting the finan-
cial question. In the National Democratic
Convention of 1868 PENDELTON was even
more potent than FRANK BLAIR. The Pen-
dletonian doctrine of repudiation assumed
the shape of a demand for the payment of
Government bonds in currency, for an
issue of greenbacks to make the pay-
ment, and for the taxation of the bonds
prior to payment. Inflation and
repudiation went together. And they were
embodied by the convention in the platform
which Mr. SEYMOUR unreservedly accepted
as the basis of his candidacy. We quote
the fourth and fifth "planks": "Equal
taxation of every species of property, ac-
cording to its real value, including Govern-
ment bonds and other public securities."
"One currency for the Government and the
people, the laborer and the office-holder, the
pensioner and the soldier, the producer and
the bondholder." Here are robbery and
"rag money" in perfection, and Mr. SEY-
MOUR approves of both of them. "The
man is the platform," shouted some san-
guine friend of Mr. SEYMOUR during the
disorderly scenes of Wednesday, and with
this understanding he was nominated. Add,
then, Mr. SEYMOUR'S indorsement of infla-
tion and repudiation to Mr. TILDEN'S sur-
render to the inflationists, and the financial
policy of the Democratic Party admits of
but one interpretation. It is a policy fatal
to the public credit, and to that restoration
of confidence which must precede prosper-
ity. On this and other points Mr. SEY-
MOUR'S unanimous nomination will in this
State render further false pretenses futile, if
not impossible.

CAN WE RESUME IN 1879?

The Resumption act provides that on and
after the first day of January, 1879, the legal
tender notes of the United States shall be
redeemed at par in coin. Is it practicable
to carry this provision into effect? Do the
condition of business, the state of the cur-
rency, and the indications of the future war-
rant the belief that specie payments can be
resumed at so near a date? The Demo-
crats declare that they do not. They
denounce the fixing of the date for resuming
specie payments as a hindrance to resumption,
and their nominee declares, with all the in-
temperate zeal of a new convert, that the promise of a day
is "a sham, a delusion, and a snare." The
belief is prevalent, even among hard-
money men, that the day agreed upon is
not remote enough to permit adequate
preparations for resumption to be made.
We are firmly of the belief that these fears
are entirely groundless; that resumption
on the day named is not only perfectly
feasible, but desirable and easy, and that it
is demanded alike by every consideration of
sound policy, of national honor, and of busi-
ness morality.The fact must be kept in mind that it is
only necessary that provision should be
made for the redemption in coin of the
surplus of paper currency above the amount
required upon a specie basis. It is too
often assumed in the discussion of the
question that the entire paper circulation
may be that the Government should ulti-
mately retire from the banking business,
and withdraw all of its promissory notes, it
is not at all necessary that that course
should be pursued in order to resume and
maintain specie payments. It is only neces-
sary to provide for the redemption of the
excess. The practical question is,
How great is the surplus for the redemption
of which provision must be made? Fortu-nately, the teachings of political economy
furnish an easy solution to this problem.
The premium on gold, as we have repeatedly
shown, determines with approximate ac-
curacy the excess of an irredeemable
paper circulation. In round numbers, the
aggregate paper circulation of the
United States is \$730,000,000. The
premium on gold has recently averaged not
more than twelve per cent. Applying the
principle which we have laid down, we
find that the surplus currency is less than
\$90,000,000. We may assume, then, that
\$100,000,000 is the limit of the excess of
the paper circulation, for the redemption of
which provision must be made by the
first of January, 1879. We have
repeatedly expressed the opinion that
the best way to get rid of this
excess is to fund a portion of the legal
tenders prior to resumption, and it is still
practicable to carry this suggestion into
effect. Over two years will intervene be-
tween the meeting of the next session of
Congress and the date fixed for resumption.
A provision for the funding of \$400,000,000
of greenbacks a month would dispose of the
surplus legal tenders by that date, and
bring the whole currency to par in gold.
Specie payments would then come about
easily and naturally, without the accumula-
tion of a large stock of gold or any derange-
ment of the exchanges. It would still be
necessary for the Government and the banks
to provide a sufficient stock of coin to meet
current demands, and it would be judicious
to make this accumulation large enough to
cover any contingency. This could be
done by the sale of bonds if the surplus
revenues were insufficient. The objection
to this plan is, that it requires additional
legislation, which it may not be practicable
to obtain.But the Resumption act as it stands,
although not the best plan that could be
devised, is perfectly capable of being car-
ried into effect without further legislation.
The act authorizes the Secretary of the
Treasury to prepare and provide for the
redemption of the notes of the United
States by the use of the surplus revenues
or by the sale of United States bonds, for
coin to any necessary extent. There can be
no pretense that with the present high state
of the Government credit, and the immense
stock of coin lying idle in Europe, there
would be any difficulty in finding a market
for a sufficient amount of bonds to redeem
the surplus legal tenders. We are not blind
to the consequences which it is alleged
would flow from the withdrawal of so large
a proportion of the world's stock of gold,
but that the amount necessary might be
gradually accumulated within the next two
years, without serious derangement of the
exchanges, we do not question. The produc-
tion of the gold mines of this country alone
averages \$400,000 a year, and would in
two years provide the larger share of the
stock that would be needed. However great
the disturbance which might result, it would be vastly less in-
jurious than that this country should repudiate
its solemn promise to redeem its overdue
and dishonored obligations on the day fixed,
or that the business interests of the country
should longer be tossed on the waves of
doubt and uncertainty.There is no reason why any one who has
ever supported the Resumption act should
now falter in his belief in the practicability
of its enforcement. A fortunate concurren-
ce of circumstances, not fully foreseen
at the passage of the act, have made easy
the road to resumption. Under the joint
operation of the act of June 20, 1874, and
of the Resumption act, \$38,250,000 of na-
tional bank notes, \$12,100,000 of legal-ten-
der notes, and \$14,140,000 of fractional cur-
rency have been absolutely retired, dimin-
ishing by \$64,490,000 the amount for the
redemption of which preparation must be
made. It is safe to assume that this process
will continue, especially if the country ad-
heres to the promises of the Resumption
act. In that event, probably not less than
from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of national
bank notes will be surrendered before the
resumption of specie payments. Other con-
siderations aside, the desire of the banks to
avoid themselves of the premium on their
bonds will impel them to this course.
Whatever amount is thus surrendered will
diminish in like degree the amount to be
provided for in 1879. It is quite possible
that the banks, anticipating the contraction
of the circulation, and foreseeing the bur-
dens which the redemption of their notes in
coin will impose, may surrender their cir-
culation in even larger amounts. The business
interests of the country have been accom-
modating themselves to the expected re-
sumption of specie payments. Old obliga-
tions have been discharged and few new
ones incurred; the volume of the currency
has been largely diminished and its value
in gold increased, and everything points to
a speedy escape from the evils of a fluctu-
ating and irredeemable currency, if we will
but press steadily forward on the road
which we have marked out. It would be
worse than folly to throw away all that has
been gained by repealing the pledge of re-
sumption and by embarking once more
upon the treacherous sea of indefinite sus-
pension.

THE ORIGINAL KELLY.

Clearly, the one prominent figure in
the Democratic Party at this moment is
JOHN KELLY. SEYMOUR, to be sure, was
nominated for Governor, and TILDEN for
President. But SEYMOUR is out of the fight,
and TILDEN is merely a figurehead; KELLY
has over and over again declared that he
cannot even carry his own State, and he
warned the St. Louis Convention, in no uncer-
tain tones, that TILDEN'S nomination would
be a fatal error. KELLY assumes to be the
head and front of the Democratic Party, its
dictator and guide. He may be popularly
represented as the real Hercules, snatching
the lion's skin from the recumbent
limbs of the sham reformer. To be sure,
his grammar is shaky, and he strug-
gles with verbs and nouns in a way that
shows that they are too much for him. But
he flings the English language around with
reckless prodigality, never forgetting that
he is talking to Democrats, who like big
words, and are not at all particular as to
their meaning. When he said something at
Saratoga, the other day, about a "hypothet-
ical case," a majority of his hearers ad-
vised KELLY'S learning. It was only the
meddlesome newspaper men, who thought of
suggesting that KELLY did not know the
difference between "hypothetical" and"hypothetical." But KELLY means well.
We know that he is great—as a Democrat.
Nor does KELLY confine himself to Lis
own State, nor even to national politics.
He goes into the concerns of our neighbors,
and lends them the influence of his great
name. For example, he heard that there
was a gentleman by the name of ADAMS
living in Massachusetts, and at present in
great trouble of mind. He had heard that
"this man ADAMS," as he usually calls him,
wanted to be Governor, but was afraid that
the cry of "anti-Penian" would be raised
upon him. The Springfield Republican, with
delightful refinement of insight, had nomi-
nated CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for various
positions—from town constable to Presi-
dent. This had effectually discomfited Mr.
ADAMS, and the anti-Penian objection was
designed to finish him forever. KELLY
wrote a handsome "karackther" for
Mr. ADAMS, which that gentleman
received very thankfully. The great KELLY
informed the world "that Mr. ADAMS had
shown himself a noble benefactor and a
true friend" to the convicted Fenians.
Which was very noble in Mr. KELLY, who
even went further, and added, loftily, we
may say, that he hoped that this would
"set at rest such unfounded rumors against
a gentleman who has rendered such an im-
portant service." The much-nominated
ADAMS is not credited with great warmth
of manner; his hand-shake is described as
much resembling in feeling the cold and
unimpassioned coldfish of his native Massa-
chusetts. But when he received this certi-
ficate from the hand of KELLY, he must
have burst into tears of gratitude, and
cried, in the approved Bovey theatrical
manner, "Bless you, my noble benefactor!"When there was a weak attempt at
Saratoga, the other day, to entice the Lib-
eral Republicans to support the Democratic
ticket, honest JOHN indignantly repudiated
the scheme. When this took the shape of
a gubernatorial nomination for DORSEIMER,
the great KELLY arose in his wrath and
denounced the Liberals as nobodies; even
their votes were nothing to him. SEYMOUR,
he argued, was the only Democrat. "Why
forsake him," he cried, "for a gentleman
who was known four years ago as a
Liberal Republican?" meaning
DORSEIMER. Then, with admirable
magnanimity, he added: "Mr. DORSEIMER
has never done anything to me that I
should find fault with." But, all the same,
though DORSEIMER, as TILDEN'S trencher-
man, had not "done anything" to the great
KELLY, the great KELLY would have none
of him; so that ended DORSEIMER. And
if there is a conspiracy to put him at the
head of the ticket, now that SEYMOUR'S
positive refusal to serve is finally made
public, be sure we shall hear from Jupiter
KELLY. He has repeatedly said he would
have "no foolishness."The gentlemen who have the manage-
ment of the now headless Democratic ticket
will recall KELLY'S attitude in the conven-
tion with fear and trembling. In view of
the fact that SEYMOUR'S refusal was proba-
bly in earnest, for once, KELLY declared
that the party must take "that elegant
gentleman, CLARKSON N. POTTER." Like
Mr. ADAMS, Mr. POTTER must feel grateful
for such an indorsement. He is not only
"a gentleman," but an "elegant gen-
tleman." KELLY says so; and KELLY
knows. Moreover, as in poor Mr.
ADAMS' case, KELLY had sat on POT-
TER as an expert; and he declared,
on his honor as a statesman, that
Mr. POTTER'S secession utterances in the
House (which he called a letter) were merely
a "hypothetical case," therefore, he ar-
gued, there was no crime in it. He de-
manded POTTER as a second choice, not only
because he was "an elegant gentleman,"
but because his loyalty had been tested by
the Democratic Party "in several in-
stances." This being the dictum of KELLY,
only a straight-out, dyed-in-the-wool Demo-
crat could be nominated. SEYMOUR was
the man, and the World, which loves JOHN
KELLY as a certain sulphurous person loves
holy water, shed tears, and said the specta-
cle was "pathetic." And so it is—to the
hungry and often defeated Democracy.It should be said that KELLY vouchsafed
a little humble pie next day, when he found
that DORSEIMER was bound to get on the
ticket somehow. The Governor's faithful
lackey had shed tears because he could not
head the ticket; he would thankfully ac-
cept a crumb, and KELLY, in the interest of
peace, said he did not mean more than one-
half he had said the day before. He really
could not go so far as some and indorse
DORSEIMER as a descendant of LUTHER; but
seeing that he was determined on playing
second fiddle, since he could not be first,
KELLY graciously "acquiesced" in the
nomination, which is cold comfort for a
man who wants KELLY'S support hereafter.
Moreover, having been labored with by
crafty politicians, the illustrious schemer
explained his reference to Liberal Republi-
cans as being but a quip—a play upon
words. There were no more Liberals, he
said, because they had all joined the Demo-
cratic Party! KELLY is a great man, a
statesman, and a scholar. CHARLES FRANCIS
ADAMS thinks so. DORSEIMER thinks so.
But his associates think that he talks
too much.

SCIENCE AND SENTIMENTALISM.

Certain persons, whom their opponents
utterly annihilate by calling them senti-
mentalists, are urging upon the British Par-
liament the passage of a law forbidding
vivisection. The scientific men who are
addicted to vivisection make a strong argu-
ment in its favor by asserting that if they
did not occasionally cut a live dog into
pieces they would completely forget all
about the circulation of the blood, and
would be unable to tell whether the in-
jecting and removal of the vital organs
with which men as well as dogs are filled
would be a dangerous operation. Of course,
science deserves to be protected, and the
argument of the scientific persons is there-
fore entitled to respectful consideration.
On the other hand, the apparent cruelty of
taking a dog full of stomachs, livers, and
things and rudely depriving him of them is
undeniable. Doubtless the weight of pub-
lic opinion is in favor of the abolition of
vivisection; but might it not be well to
parody the suggestion of ALPHONSE KARR
concerning the abolition of capital punish-
ment, and to "let Messieurs the vivisectors
begin?" For the real vivisectors are not
the half-dozen scientific surgeons who an-
nually carve a few score dogs, but the thou-sands of enterprising animals who are con-
stantly vivisectioning innumerable men.
Perhaps the tiger is the most ancient and
successful of all vivisectors. In certain
parts of India, where the tigers are of an
exceptionally scientific turn of mind, no
less than ten thousand human beings are
annually sacrificed to the tigerish thirst
for scientific facts. The scientific tiger has
no anatomical text-books which tell him in
what respect the European is preferable as
an article of diet to the native Indian, or
what part of the human body is the most
tender and appetizing morsel. These ques-
tions he can determine only by vivisection,
and hence his daily life is one continued
round of scientific investigation. Where
the English surgeon vivisects one dog the
Indian tiger vivisects a thousand men, and
it certainly seems as if the latter's course
ought to be the more shocking of the two,
in the sight of humane men. It is all very
well for the dogs to protest against their
own vivisection, and to growl at the cruelty
of scientific bipeds; but what is the
opinion in intelligent canine circles of the
wholesale slaughter made by the vivisection-
ing tiger?Then there is the mosquito, to whom vi-
visection seems the only pleasure worthy of the
name. Like the tiger, the mosquito has no
scientific library at his command, and his
whole knowledge of the circulation of the
blood in the human body must be acquired
by actual experiment. With each experi-
ment he adds to his accumulation of sci-
entific data, and the difference in the acqui-
sition of an experienced metropolitan mos-
quito and of a young mosquito of the Jersey
woods is very great. The former selects the
necks of plump matrons and the limbs of
tender infancy as his most delightful pas-
ture ground. The latter is as ready to blurt
his ignorant bill on the shoulder-blades of a
New-England female poet or to disturb his dig-
gestion with the corrupt blood of the Demo-
cratic ward politician as he is to select the
bosom of beauty or the legs of innocence.
If the scientific surgeon cannot remember
from one year to another the fact of the cir-
culation of the blood without now and then
vivisectioning a dog, how can we expect the
mosquito to remember, without the aid of
the same scientific process, the anatomical
facts a knowledge of which is absolutely
essential to his existence? And yet, if vi-
visectors are to be punished, by all means let
us begin with the mosquitoes. The number
of vivisections performed by them is simply
incalculable, and the agony which they in-
flict upon their victims is infinitely greater
than the sum of suffering which the vi-
visected dogs experience.As for the dogs themselves, they practice
vivisection in a wanton, aimless way, which
makes them far less worthy of considera-
tion than is the scientific tiger or the in-
vestigating mosquito. A dog will frequently
vivisection with one swift bite the trousers
and the leg of the harmless pedestrian, or
will seize upon a heedless small boy and
endeavor to pry into his vital organs with a
hollow pretense of scientific research which
is simply revolting. If the dog really had
any love for science he would vivisection the
tramp, the plumber, or the inspector of the
gas-meters, and find out if those abnor-
mal varieties of humanity have any stomachs
and lungs, and if their blood circulates in a
proper manner. These important facts of
investigation are, however, wholly neg-
lected by the dog, and his contempt for sci-
ence is almost as marked as his fondness for
vivisection for his own sake. When, there-
fore, the dog complains that it is cruel to
vivisection an occasional animal of his kind, he
is guilty of a gross inconsistency. If vi-
vissection is to be abolished, let him set the
example, and keep out of court until he can
enter with clean conscience and teeth, and,
in the character of a reformed vivisectioner,
argue for the abolition of that unpleasant
process.After all, the true way to settle the vexed
question whether vivisection should or
should not be practiced by surgeons, is to
adopt a judicious compromise by which
scientific persons shall be permitted to
practice vivisection exclusively upon their
own persons. Let them follow the example
of HAHNEMANN, who gained his knowledge
of the medicinal properties of drugs by ex-
perimenting upon himself. When a surgeon
is unable to remember whether his blood
circulates or remains stagnant, let him open
a vein and an artery, and note the result.
If he wants to ascertain how long life can
be sustained without a stomach, let him re-
move his private stomach, and astonish his
remaining organs by assailing them with
crude and undigested food; and if he wishes
to know precisely where his heart or lungs
are situated, let him drive a gallery under
his diaphragm, and explore the interstices of
his person with a lantern and a pickaxe.
This sort of vivisection would be entirely
unobjectionable to the "sentimentalists,"
and would probably meet the views of
scientific animals. Meanwhile the prop-
riety of putting a peremptory stop to the
experiments of such wholesale vivisectioners
as tigers and mosquitoes scarcely admits of
a plausible hostile argument.

THE POSITION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE COLORED REPUBLICAN VOTERS CON-
TRASTED WITH THE DEMOCRACY—
WHERE THE FORMER PREFERRS
HARMONY REIGNS—THE TYRANNY OF
DEMOCRATIC OFFICE-HOLDERS.A correspondent in Georgetown, Georgetown
County, S. C., narrates some facts of interest
regarding the political status in certain counties
in that State. He says that while many of the upper
counties are at this moment in a very unsettled
state, caused by the action of some of the ap-
pointed Presidential electors, who are making
Presidential and State elections, it is worthy of
remark and note that in all these disturbed coun-
ties the Democrats or whites are in the majority, or
nearly so; hence they attempt to overawe the Re-
publicans, and often succeed. But in Georgetown
County, where the Republican colored majority is
large, the situation is quite different. The Demo-
cratic ticket, as the colored population of this
county is taken in 1875 shows the number to be 17,649.
Of this number 9,292 are whites and 14,717 are col-
ored. There are about six hundred white voters
and 3,419 colored voters, or about five Republican
voters to one Democrat, and notwithstanding
this large preponderance in favor of the colored peo-
ple there is not an instance on record where the
least threat or intimidation has

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
 OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
 OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO MEN OF SANY.
 BAY.—MR. SANY, MR. SANY, MR. SANY, MR. SANY.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK.—MR. F. A.
 BOTHERS, MR. DAVID, MR. LINDA, MR. LINDA.
 BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS.—MR. F. C. BANGS.
 MR. AGNES BOTT, MR. AGNES BOTT, MR. AGNES BOTT.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.—MR.
 W. J. FLETCHER, MR. W. J. FLETCHER, MR. W. J. FLETCHER.
 THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—
 MEASURES, HARRISON AND HARRIS, MISS ADAM, HARRISON.
 BILMOR'S GARDEN.—GRAND PASTORAL.—CONCERT
 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. P. J. GIMORE.
 WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.—CONCERT
 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. P. J. GIMORE.
 DELMONT THEATRE.—GRAND PASTORAL.—CONCERT
 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. P. J. GIMORE.
 EAGLE THEATRE.—MINSTRELRY, COMEDY, BURLESQUE.
 MEASURES, HARRISON AND HARRIS, MISS ADAM, HARRISON.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELRY, PARODY,
 AND MUSIC COMEDY.—MEASURES, HARRISON AND HARRIS.
 ARLEY & LON'S HALL.—MINSTRELRY AND COMEDY.
 MEASURES, HARRISON AND HARRIS, MISS ADAM, HARRISON.
 PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
 MEASURES, HARRISON AND HARRIS, MISS ADAM, HARRISON.

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TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

SEVENTH EDITION.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE TIMES CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED, A SIXTH EDITION OF 10,000 HAS BEEN PRINTED AND DISPATCHED TO PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE SEVENTH EDITION OF THIS MOST EFFECTIVE OF CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS IS NOW IN PREPARATION. ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT IN AT ONCE.

One of the few rational pleas urged by judgment should be deferred in Mr. TILDEN'S case was that though he was confessedly a large holder of stocks and bonds of various enterprises in 1862, the income tax on these securities were probably paid by the corporations themselves, and that they consequently did not figure in Mr. TILDEN'S return. There are various good reasons why we need not go into here which render such an excuse no excuse at all. We have endeavored to keep this discussion as clear of legal technicalities as possible, and to place our charges against Mr. TILDEN on grounds that any plain man can understand. We have, therefore, directed our inquiries mainly to the single item of Mr. TILDEN'S professional income, and have stood prepared to convict him on that ground alone of perjury and fraud. But, by way of showing how completely all avenues of retreat have been cut off from Mr. TILDEN, we may direct attention to the fact that if his income in 1862 was largely derived from the stocks and bonds of companies which deducted the tax from their dividends, still his position as an investor would subject him to liability for a pretty large personal tax to the State and City. But an inspection of the books of the Tax Commissioners shows that in 1862 and 1863 Mr. TILDEN paid a personal tax on an assessed valuation of only \$5,000. Just in proportion as his apologists make out that his possession of stocks and bonds discharges the amount of his liability on the Government, so, to a corresponding degree the swindle he perpetrated on the State and City becomes greater. We may repeat the fact that at no time during the income tax period did Mr. TILDEN own any bonds of the United States.

We have shown elsewhere that members of the New-York Bar who in 1862 were doing a far less remunerative business than that which in these days fell to the lot of SAMUEL J. TILDEN paid tax for the support of the Government on incomes from three to five times as large as that sworn to by the great railroad lawyer. We have also noted the fact that another eminent person known to the City directory of that period as WILLIAM M. TWEED, lawyer, paid income tax on \$9,300, when Mr. TILDEN was swearing to a false return of \$7,113. We do not think that at that time Mr. TWEED'S legal business could have been very lucrative, and his gains and profits as Supervisor had not yet assumed in 1863 very remarkable dimensions. In fact we have Mr. TILDEN'S own testimony, given in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in March last, that "He (TWEED) was reputed as late as 1867 to be insolvent. Up to that time he never made any contribution to the State Committee, and very little afterward." Whether the latter statement be true or not, it is obvious enough that in the dark days of the war TWEED had not touched the depths of mean rascality ascribed by SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who twice perjured himself to save a few thousand dollars of income tax. The bankrupt chair-maker comes better out of this ordeal, at

least, than the great "Reform candidate" for the Presidency. We cannot say when TWEED began in right earnest to be a rogue, but it evidently needed a few years of political association with Mr. TILDEN to accustom him to the crime of perjury.

We have waited with some curiosity for the comments of the Southern Democratic press upon Mr. TILDEN'S fraudulent income-tax return. We have long been accustomed to the boast that the Southern statesman of the ante-war period did not lie or steal, and that we owe the administrative corruption of the last ten years mainly to his enforced exclusion from politics. It is hardly necessary to say that no careful observer of recent history cherishes any very sanguine anticipations about the moral effect of a renewal of the political influence of Southern Democrats. But it might be expected that journals which profess to represent the elevated tone and scrupulous honesty which are supposed to have found a refuge in some as yet undiscovered region in the South, should be rather startled by the charges of perjury and fraud which have been publicly made against the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. As yet we have failed to find in any Southern Democratic paper more than a feeble echo of the lame excuses which have been made for Gov. TILDEN by his organs in the North. Even that gleam of moral and political sanity which the *World* displayed when it expressed a hope that Mr. TILDEN would find it not unbecoming his position "to put his foot on the charges," has not lighted upon any of the censorious and professedly scrupulous Democratic journals of the South.

The *Christian Union*, which keeps at the head of its columns the announcement that HENRY WARD BEECHER is its editor, appears to think that Mr. TILDEN'S fraud and perjury are good subjects for jest. It notes the fact that "neither TILDEN nor HAYES has yet been accused of drunkenness, forgery, or matricide, though there is a malicious story [sic] about an evasive income return by Mr. TILDEN several years ago." By way of capping this piece of shallow absurdity our religious contemporary adds, "while the explanation which the Governor's Secretary makes is apparently confirmatory of its worst feature." We should imagine that the "worst feature" of a "malicious story" would be its evil intent, but as Mr. TILDEN is his own accuser in this matter, and has Secretary tacitly admits the correctness with which the accusation has been stated while quibbling about its force, we fear that the *Christian Union*'s awkward attempt at pleasantry has produced "a nice derangement of epitaphs." We have heard of an eminent clergyman who continued to be facetious under charges of perjury and other crimes, but we do not think that his moral influence or his religious standing was thereby improved. The *Christian Union* ought to be in a position to appreciate the warning to be derived from that sad example.

Harper's Weekly, whose editor, in presenting the name of Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS to the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Governor, paid a glowing tribute to his professional, political, and social worth, contains an equally eulogistic and appropriate recognition of Mr. EVARTS' merits as evidenced by the large vote spontaneously given to him. We hope and believe that Mr. EVARTS will strengthen his claim upon his Republican fellow-citizens by letting his voice be heard among them during the progress of the canvass. The national issues are of vital importance. No man comprehends them better, nor can any man present them to the people with more effect than WILLIAM M. EVARTS. On former occasions, when the Whig Party was struggling to rescue the Government from Democratic misrule, HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, JOHN DAVIS, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, SAMUEL SOUTHWELL, JOHN SARGENT, S. S. PRENTISS, EDWARD STANLEY, and other distinguished statesmen cheerfully responded to the call of their countrymen and addressed mass-meetings throughout the Union. The appearance of Mr. EVARTS in Indiana, where the services of enlightened and eloquent orators are much needed, would be hailed with great enthusiasm.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. STANLEY, now first given to the public. It contains a better statement of the objects which he seeks to accomplish than can be found in any of his previous letters. As will be seen, he proposes to complete the discoveries of SPEKE, BAKER, BURTON, and LIVINGSTONE. The first part of his task—the exploration of SPEKE'S Victoria Lake—he has gallantly accomplished, and he therefore considers that one-fourth of his labors are over. In reality the exploration of the Albert Lake by Gessi, and of the Tanganyika by CAMERON, has forestalled STANLEY'S intended completion of BAKER'S and BURTON'S discoveries, and leaves him nothing further to do but to prove experimentally what is already proved theoretically, that LIVINGSTONE'S Luabala is the upper course of the Congo. It is to be hoped that STANLEY will soon learn what GESSI and CAMERON have done, and thus spare himself the needless exploration of the Albert Lake and the unnecessary labor of circumnavigating the Tanganyika, of which lake CAMERON has already made a careful and accurate map. If he can follow the Luabala to its mouth—a task which CAMERON was compelled to abandon—he will solve the only important geographical problem which Africa now presents, and will take the first place among modern explorers. As it is, he is the only European who has seen each of the three great Central African lakes.

The Merry Andrew of the *World* has perpetrated the greatest joke of a truly droll season. On Thursday night he placarded the town with enormous posters to this effect: "The Truth at Last! TILDEN no Perjuror! See the *World* of Friday, Sept. 1." Eight hundred regular readers of that tremendous newspaper, reinforced by thirteen casual wonder-mongers, opened the *World* yesterday intent on seeing the final and conclusive answer to the charge that TILDEN had sworn falsely about his income tax. What did they find? Not a word about poor TILDEN or his income tax, but a double-headed, leading article on

the reduction of the price of the *World*. This is like the circus man who puts a picture of the Siamese twins on his tent and shows a pair of twin calabashes within. Mr. TILDEN has suffered many indignities ere now. We recall nothing equal to this. The charge that he cheated the Government is made a huge joke by a Democratic newspaper, which uses him as a bill-board on which to paste an advertisement. Hereafter let us think of the Democratic Presidential candidate as walking down Broadway with a placard on his back: "I am not a Perjuror! Read the *World*. Price reduced!" The *World* is like the young man who baited his hook with a dragon's tail, and sat on a rock and bobbed for whale.

THE FARCE AT SARATOGA.

The shame which the disorderly proceedings of the Saratoga Convention excited among decent Democrats out of doors is enhanced by the disgust which honest members of the convention feel at the fraud which has been perpetrated. No other word than "fraud" is suited to the case. Mr. SEYMOUR'S proverbial vacillation may have afforded some excuse to those who in the first instance urged his nomination on the ground that it unanimously tendered it would be accepted. But his positive declaration was known in Utica on Wednesday night. It was couched in terms which were absolute and final. The fact was telegraphed to THE TIMES, and appeared in our columns on Thursday morning. Why was it withheld from the convention by the committee appointed to visit Utica and report? Why was falsehood substituted for the truth, and the convention assured that Mr. SEYMOUR had accepted at the very time his refusal had been placed beyond doubt? For that deliberate lie there can be no excuse. The question is who justified the lie, and what purpose was it intended to serve?

Mr. TILDEN'S "honor" affords no guarantee against his participation in this despicable plot. Even his showiness cannot exculpate him from responsibility for a trick in which his characteristic cunning and meanness clearly appear. Just as his fondness for money blinded him to the risk he ran in committing perjury to save off taxation, so his eagerness to clutch the Presidential prize leads him to disregard prudential considerations which in other circumstances might be paramount. To keep up the delusion under which Democrats elsewhere labor respecting his strength as a candidate, it is above all things necessary for him to seem to be powerful in his own State. The opposition to his pretensions at Utica was as damaging as it was mortifying. The plea in his behalf is that that was before his nomination at St. Louis. The Democrats of other States are asked to believe that antagonism in this State has given place to ardent support, and that the party stands ready to do his bidding in all things. Indeed, the presentation of Mr. DORSEIMER'S claims to the Governorship has everywhere rested on the assumption that he was Mr. TILDEN'S candidate. That, it seemed to be thought, was quite enough. But where would be Mr. TILDEN'S boasted influence if the nomination for the Governorship were made, not only without reference to his wishes, but directly in opposition to them? The convention, he was amazed to find, was in the hands of his enemies. He would have been powerless in an open fight, even had he the courage to provoke one. The blunder he has fallen into is the supposition that by carrying his point in the State Committee he can break the force of the discomfiture he experienced in the convention.

"This was Mr. JOHN KELLY'S convention," declares Tammany's *Express*. Beyond doubt it was an anti-Tilden convention. Coming direct from the masses of the party, it embodied the predominant Democratic feeling in regard to Mr. TILDEN. It not only spurned contemptuously the pretensions of Mr. TILDEN'S DORSEIMER, but refused to listen to Mr. TILDEN'S tools who had gone there primed with DORSEIMER'S praises. It adopted the most decisive methods of bidding Mr. TILDEN mind his own business and leave the party's nomination to the party. Every cheer for KELLY was a snub for TILDEN. The tumultuous enthusiasm which the nomination of Mr. SEYMOUR awakened among the delegates was a triumph for the men whom Mr. TILDEN had done his utmost to crush. The acquiescence of TILDEN'S adherents is not incompatible with this view of the situation. They discovered the hopelessness of resisting the current, and sailed with it to save themselves. As the *Express* puts it: "All were for SEYMOUR, and without him there were divisions, discords, animosities, and the convention was at sea." The sincere friends of SEYMOUR, however, had no conceivable interest in the fraud which was subsequently perpetrated. They had an overwhelming majority. They had no name to fall back upon as popular as SEYMOUR'S, but at least they were able to keep out any of Mr. TILDEN'S creatures, and to secure a candidate acceptable to Tammany and themselves. It follows, then, that only Mr. TILDEN and his puppets in the convention had any motive to mislead it in regard to Mr. SEYMOUR'S decision. Their motive and their game are alike apparent. Unable to control the convention, their sole chance of averting total defeat lay in so cheating the convention as to render its action nugatory. There was but one way in which this could be done, and that way was followed. By suppressing dispatches and making an untrue announcement, they defrauded the convention, and transferred its task to the Democratic State Committee.

So far as the Democratic Party is concerned, its position in the State canvass will neither be bettered nor made worse by anything that may now happen. Whoever Mr. TILDEN may foist upon the State Committee as the candidate, the nomination of Mr. SEYMOUR will remain the key to the principles and purposes of the party. These have been placed beyond controversy. By their defiance of loyal sentiment and their open affiliation with the unchanged enemies of the Union at the South, the representatives of the party in this State have abandoned all right to complain of the discussion of sectional issues. They have challenged a contest on the question whether the National Government shall be administered by its friends or its enemies, and it will not become them to object to the

A TROUBLESOME POTENTATE.

With all other news fails, and the sources of human intelligence seem to be dried up, one potentate on the west coast of Africa survives to engage the attention of the world. There may be no dispatches from Saratoga, a night may seem to have fallen upon Washington, nobody is walking a wire at Niagara, and even the cable is dumb on the subject of the rivaling of Nisic and the views of the London *Times* thereupon. Then out of the mysterious gloom of the wilds of Africa comes news of the doings of this unique and crazy potentate. The intelligent reader does not need to be told that we refer to the King of Dahomey. We venture to say that no ruler of modern times has cut so large a figure in the news, in proportion to his impotence, or has cost so much in cable dispatches as his Royal

highness GLELE, King of Dahomey. The world has regarded the siege of Podgoritz in languid interest, and has turned with aversion from the three-fold tale of revolution in Guatemala. The King of Dahomey has a perennial freshness. All sorts of subjects suitable for the activity of the cable may come and go. The King of Dahomey flows on forever.

A MEEK POLITICIAN.

Everybody in the North believes in "local self-government." Democrats and Republicans quite in extolling it. Everybody in the South believes in "local self-government"—excepting the Democrats in Republican districts. Wherever one finds a strong Democratic State in the South no one can point out a man, "without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude," who denies that "local self-government" is the firmest basis of an enduring republican rule. But wherever the Republicans are in a majority every Democrat denies both in practice and theory that "local self-government" is a safe or a just principle of political science. On the contrary, it is harped and carped on as a "graveyard," as a "radical usurpation," as a "Republican tyranny," as the "rule of the bayonet," and its recognition and protection by the National Government is denounced as "Federal interference." There the old Democratic doctrines of the "rule of the majority" and "the greatest good of the greatest number" are scornfully and summarily thrust aside and the issues of Race and Color are installed in their places, not in theory only—sometimes not in theory at all—but in practice always. One hears, instead of discussions on the rights of American citizens, assertions of the supremacy of the "Caucasian blood."

These truths find a striking illustration in the speech and conduct of a distinguished Mississippi orator—a prominent lawyer of Columbus, who was selected by the Democratic Party, in its official capacity, to represent the State—that is to say, the existing Government—before the Senate Investigating Committee. During the canvass this gentleman, Col. MEER, made a speech which is thus reported:

"Why this state of territorial excitement which I find existing at the capital? Why? I will tell you why. It is because we are full, and our blood is not with the determination that the Caucasian race must, can, and shall rule the negro. [Enthusiastic applause.] Reason and argument cannot longer control the white people of this country. For I tell you our blood is hot, and while we will be just to the negro, we are going to make him understand that we must assert our blood rule. Now, the speaker added, some negroes don't like to be called niggers, but, let me ask, what are they if not niggers, and why shall we not call them niggers? Just then the eye of the orator caught sight of the solitary colored man in the audience, who sat in the gallery, and he exclaimed, 'Now, that nigger up in the gallery with his hat on, that one stooping down, evidently don't like to be called a nigger, but he will submit, for I tell you our blood is hot, and we are going to make him understand that the Caucasian race shall rule the negro.' This was one of the most brilliant passages in his speech, and was greeted with a round of applause. This was followed by a glowing tribute to JEFFERSON DAVIS, on the part of the speaker, and the audience insisted on stopping him to give three cheers for the distinguished ex-President."

This speech was delivered at the capital of the State before the election. The orator was at his own city, Columbus, on the evening before and on the day of election.

Before the Oxford Grand Jury a Republican citizen of Columbus testified under oath:

"On the evening preceding the election I saw SAM MEER and Capt. W. W. HUMPHREYS; they said you must represent some of our men—that is, we must vote for some of the Democrats; that we must vote for Mr. LEVIN." (The Republican candidate for Sheriff.) "They said there would be the devil to pay next day. There was going to be shooting done. It was Col. MEER who said the devil would be to pay to-morrow."

"Local self-government," it seems, then, when the "Caucasian blood is hot" in Mississippi, is understood to mean the intimidation of colored voters, or niggers, in order to induce them to elect Democratic candidates. But suppose "reason and argument," and threats of "shooting to be done," and of "the devil to pay," should fail to cause the colored Republican to vote against his wishes, is there no remaining method by which the "feverish determination" that the "Caucasian race shall rule the negro" may be triumphantly accomplished still? MAX NATHAN, co-ed although he was, and reluctant to reply, indicated before the Oxford Grand Jury that there were other ways by which victory could be secured:

"MAX NATHAN, being recalled, states that Col. S. M. MEER came into the room where he had the box containing the tickets voted, and approached the box with some tickets rolled up in his hand, and placed his hand on the box, with the tickets over his head, and said: 'that is suspected Col. MEER of putting the tickets in the box, and did not turn his head—to avoid seeing him do it.'"

Certain American Democrats used to teach that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." But that was long ago; before Mississippi was a State; before the "white line" was drawn, and long before our "Caucasian blood was hot" and "feverish with the determination to rule the nigger." MAX takes no stock, as the modern phrase is, in "any such Radical doctrines." He is content to "suspect" the perpetration of a fraud that it was his duty to prevent even at the cost of his hot Caucasian blood.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE UNFITTEST.

The suspicion is growing that the committee which had charge of the Philadelphia regatta was actuated by a profound hostility to the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest. Instead of devoting their energies to the work of securing a series of fair and satisfactory races they devised a plan by which boating was to be made secretly subservient to an assault upon Darwinism. The plan was a specious one in the eyes of all who knew nothing about rowing, and its inventors insisted that it was contrived expressly in order to gradually eliminate the less skillful crews, and to thus leave the final contest to the three best four-oared crews in the country. In fact they claimed that the doctrine of the survival of the fittest would be beautifully illustrated by the final result of the various rowing matches; whereas the result has been precisely the reverse of this, and the unfittest have survived to an extent calculated to fill the Darwinian with vexation and dismay.

When it was announced that the Con-

Highness GLELE, King of Dahomey. The world has regarded the siege of Podgoritz in languid interest, and has turned with aversion from the three-fold tale of revolution in Guatemala. The King of Dahomey has a perennial freshness. All sorts of subjects suitable for the activity of the cable may come and go. The King of Dahomey flows on forever.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader that last May he learned, with bated breath, that a British citizen, (or perhaps we ought to say the British citizen,) of Whydah, the principal port of Dahomey, had been publicly insulted by the King of Dahomey. The name of this sole representative of British dignity and power is TURNBULL. King GLELE, meeting him on the principal path of Whydah, while full of attack, is said to have put his tongue into his cheek, or to have twisted his fingers with his nose at the angry TURNBULL. This was in January, but, so remote is Dahomey from the centre of American civilization, the news was not broken to us until May. A squadron of British men-of-war, under the command of Admiral HEWITT, was dispatched to "the scene of the outrage," as London telegrams then said. Not being able to reach the principal path of Whydah, this naval force was anchored in the roadstead, and the Admiral sent a bill to King GLELE. The price of insulting Mr. TURNBULL was fixed at three thousand pounds sterling, cash, or approved credit. The King promised to pay at once in powder and bullets. This was what Nasby would call "sarkasm." He had meantime retreated to Abomey, the capital, whither he cordially invited Admiral HEWITT to advance and take the so-called indemnity. This Spartan challenge was declined by Admiral HEWITT; perhaps he considered himself ineligible. In lieu of an encounter at Abomey, he proposed a bombardment of Whydah.

The King of Dahomey, who has no sort of interest in American politics, and who is not even a factor in the coal problem or the Chinese question, is a most objectionable person. His subjects are described by BURTON as being "cowardly, cruel, blood-thirsty, noisy, and self-conceited, and given to lying, cheating, and drunkenness." It will be seen that they are rather below the average of the New-York Democratic voter. The people who live in Cow Bay or Mackerelville, and read the *World*'s admirable leading articles on Lord Manners, Sir RICHARD WALLACE, and the old Dukes of Pembroke, could not be more debased than these. In Dahomey polygamy is general, each man's wives being limited only by his means; and there is an express provision in the Dahomian income-tax law which allows the capitalist to pay tax only on as many wives as he is willing to swear by. When a Dahomian is sick, he believes that the spirits of his defunct friends are calling him. He sends for a priest, who conveys to these unwelcome visitors some such message as that which Dr. FLINT, late of the New-York Tribune, used to send to the departed by means of a tea-pot and a little imposition. These pleasing people ornament their houses with the bleached skulls of their enemies, and pretend to eat the flesh of those who, cursed by the gods, have been struck by lightning. The King is a mighty man indeed. He is the real sovereign of the earth. The ruler of China may be the Son of Heaven and the Solitary Man; the Persian potentate may call himself the Shah of Shahs, and he of Turkey be the Padishah; the Dahomian potentate is the ruler of all beneath the canopy. When he has devoured his meal of broiled horseflesh and bananas, four heralds proclaim the fact to the four quarters of the earth, and announce that the rest of the world may go to dinner. He has an absolute title to all the women in the Kingdom. His body guard is a regiment of female soldiers more terrible than any beneath the sun. When he eats or sleeps, he is surrounded by impenetrable screens. When he sneezes, the people prostrate themselves by the dust; and when he dies, five hundred persons are killed to keep him company into the land of spirits and to wait on him when he rises in the hereafter.

This admirable person has managed, these six months past, to be as notorious as King ALFONSO or Sergt. BATES. When the trouble began, he ordered the foreign population—four in number—to be confined in their houses. TURNBULL had gone away, and four unhappy Frenchmen were left to bear the brunt of war. When Admiral HEWITT threatened a bombardment of Whydah, King GLELE put the entire foreign population of four Frenchmen where he thought they would do the most good—in range of the Admiral's guns. Accordingly, the whole Dahomian coast was put under a blockade, much to the vexation of certain British traders at various ports, who were thereby shut out from their legitimate and profitable commerce. It really does not much matter what the King of Dahomey does. He may fill the world, as he periodically does, with his threats and the shrieks of bloody sacrifices. It is all of no avail. The British have gone after him, and the result will be that his people will be governed by that wonderful invention, a British protectorate, and the King, with his five thousand wives, his regiment of Amazons, his unbreached pomp and ceremony, will lapse into a condition as subject as that of an American citizen in the toils of a caucus.

The Tildenites insult their allies and deceive one another. Hon. Henry W. Hilliard has announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Georgia. The Democrats had one State officer in North Carolina. He stole a big portion of the Peabody School Fund awarded the State. "Never mind about income taxes in 1862," says the Nashville (Tenn.) *American*, "which is very earnest for 'Tilden and reform.'"

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Philadelphia would be rowed at Philadelphia, it was thoroughly understood by boating men that anything like a satisfactory race would be out of the question. The Philadelphians who persist in believing that an inland town can be made a great sea-port, cherish the equally baseless belief that races can be rowed without a race-course. The so-called crews selected by the committee was an alleged mile and a half of the tortuous Schuylkill. The narrowness of the stream made it impossible for more than three crews to row at the same time, and the curves in the channel obliged the crew which followed one bank of the river to row at least a hundred feet further than the crew which followed the opposite bank. Such a course had only one conceivable merit. It enabled each contestant of a close race to claim a victory. Thus in the struggle between Yale and London, the latter won the race because he was the first to reach the goal, while the former, having been forced to row a hundred feet further than her antagonist, and having reached the goal only half a second later, felt that she was virtually the victor. The Philadelphians deserve the credit, such as it is, of inventing a plan by which two crews can row a race and each win the victory. The invention, however, will scarcely satisfy boating men, in spite of the evidence which it affords of the originality and ingenuity of the Philadelphia mind.

Not only was the course an utterly preposterous one because of its narrowness and crookedness, but its extreme shortness precluded the possibility of a race that should test the real capacities of the rival crews. In a short race the crew which substitutes aquatic hysterics for good rowing has a very fair chance of winning. The Northern western men, who were decidedly inferior in skill to at least four of the other crews, could churn and splash the water at a terrific rate over a course of a mile and a half, but the effort would have completely exhausted and thoroughly defeated them in a four-mile race. The London crew, which was undoubtedly one of the best, if not the very best, on the river, saw this very clearly, and rowed over the course at the rate of forty-two strokes per minute, a rate which veteran oarsmen would have never dreamed of rowing, had the course been one of proper length, since any well-trained crew, rowing a steady thirty-five or thirty-six, would have easily beaten them before the end of the third mile. Thus the conditions of the regatta were such that the best crews were put virtually on a level with the poorest, and the capacities of such crews as London, Yale, and Columbia for real honest rowing could not be tested.

There being room for only three crews to row abreast, it followed that the system of heats, must necessarily be adopted. The theory was that the victors in each heat should be pitted against each other from day to day until the three which survived those repeated tests should have a final race which would definitely prove which crew of all those which originally entered was incontestably the best. In point of fact this plan was admirably adapted for weeding out not the worst, but the best crews. For example, a moderately good crew might be pitted against two feeble antagonists, and beat them without much effort; and on the next day three of the best crews might row a race which would be won only by the severest effort. Now, if the victors in these two races were pitted against each other, the more formidable of the two crews would probably be weakened by their previous tremendous struggle, while the poorer crew would be fresh enough to beat them. This is what actually occurred in the race between the London, the Watkins, and the Beaverworks crews. The London men had been to a certain extent exhausted by their terrible struggle with Yale, and it is idle to deny that their defeat by the Beaverworks was in great measure due to that fact. No one desires to belittle the victory won by the latter, but it is the simple truth that the time of the winners was greater than that in which six previous races had been rowed, and that fact proves that they were far from being the best crew on the river. Had there been a single regatta over a straight four-mile course, and had each crew been equally fresh, does any intelligent rowing man suppose that the Beaverworks would have beaten either London or Yale? London had already rowed over the mile-and-a-half course in 8:51½, while Yale had accomplished the same distance in 8:51½. The Beaverworks won their final victory in 9:06, and even then were only half a second in advance of their rivals. The actual result of the Schuylkill races has therefore been that a crew which can row a given distance in 9:06 is officially decided to be superior to three crews each of which had twice rowed the same distance in less time. This may tickle the opponents of DARWIN by proving that the survival of the unfittest is the law of racing on the Schuylkill, but it is eminently satisfactory to every boating man outside of the winning crews.

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his name for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts was secured by a promise that, whatever the result of the election, the price of his candidacy should be the post of honor in Tilden's Cabinet, should he ever have opportunity to make one.

The Republican candidate for Governor of Georgia was born in Maine, but removed to South Carolina in 1833 and to Georgia a few years later. He went into business there, and was elected Mayor of Atlanta in 1851. He held until the second year of the war, when his Unionism made it necessary for him to leave. He returned with Sherman's Army. And now the Democrats call him a carpet-bagger.

Speaking of the Republican candidate for Congress in the Thirty-third District, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Gov. Patterson is the youngest old man in New-York, if not in the nation. A contemporary with Seward, with whom he was formerly connected in business, we doubt whether there can be found to-day, in all this broad land, a more active, energetic, or staunch Republican than Clarence W. Patterson."

The Indianapolis Republicans have got hold of a "son of a bitch" from May 1875. Asst. H. Brown to Gov. Hendricks, to which he says he is about going to Louisville, Ky., to look after some political matters, the details of which it is not necessary that he should know, and adds: "If I had a letter from you to Mr. Watterson, simply saying that I am a Democratic citizen, to whom he can talk confidentially, it would satisfy him that I am not an impostor. If you can do this, please send the letter, sealed, to me at my office. But assured that I will not mislead the letter, or compromise any one."

LETTER FROM HENRY M. STANLEY.

AN AMERICAN IN AFRICA—HIS EFFORT TO COMPLETE GREAT DISCOVERIES—A LONELY EXPLORER IN A SAVAGE LAND.

Following is a copy of a letter received last month by Rev. George T. Rider, of Tarrytown:

KATHELYN UCHAMBO, OF LAKE VICTORIA N'YANZA.

8, Oct. 21, 1876. London, 21, May 1875.

DEAR SIR: Just as I started from Zanzibar for the interior two of my countrymen, who had been left behind to wait the mail steamer, overtook me with a packet of letters, among which was yours. * * * Miss G. declares she is indebted to me for a few words I uttered about my travels. I

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NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.
RECEPTION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS
—SOME OF THE NOTABLE PRIVATE RE-
CEPTIONS IN LONDON—THE ODDEST AND
MOST INCONGRUOUS OF THEM ALL—ITS
VARIETY AND THE GREATNESS OF THE
PEOPLE.

Among the events of the London season is the annual reception, or *conversations*, of the Royal Society of Arts, at the Kensington Museum. It is a grand, but to a stranger, at least, an unexpectably dull, affair. With a liberal, and, I trust, not altogether a culpable ambition to be fashionable, we went this year tolerably late, and found that in those grand magnificent halls not a seat was to be had for the prettiest or most venerable member of our party, and no space in which to display our fresh, French toilets, to wave a fan or wag a train. With our backs against a pillar we set ourselves to watch the crowd, seated comfortably, though with the look of people who are on guard over their chairs, or passing and repassing, in the endless promenade. It was "a multitude which no man could number" or class. The variety of style of dress and bearing was something astonishing, especially as with the exception of the inevitable Sir Salar Jung and his suite of Orientals, there seemed to be no foreigners present. There were some ultra-fashionable, in the latest and earliest, but most of the guests had decided, fashionable, or original tastes. I was told that all the fossils of the artistic, scientific, and scholastic world of London come out on these occasions, with their more or less fossilized wives and sisters. If they have daughters it is to be hoped they are somewhere else, dancing, or at home honestly sleeping, instead of making believe they are wide-awake here. These are sad places for young people, decorous but dolorous. Most of the solemn revellers rigidly locked arms and promenaded, driven by the inexorable crowd, and when that throng off, seemed to drift about in an aimless way. Doubtless they enjoy it or they wouldn't do it. Season after season, but it is a mysterious sort of festivity—temperate and taciturn. Indeed, we have found that in London a *conversations* is usually a gathering in which nobody talks, but everybody walks, continually, or sits stiffly, doggedly—a lonely, crowded place, where people look at their neighbors listlessly, though mutely asking, "What came you out for to-night? Must be an uncommonly dull affair, I suppose, and yawn furively. It struck us, strange that night, and gave us an overwhelming idea of the vastness of London, to mark that among the multitude of Londoners who seemed to encounter friends or to recognize each other, The greater number appeared to be like us, "strangers and pilgrims."

Still, though it was not a night of positively riotous enjoyment, it has left some charming pictures in our memories—those grand halls and beautiful galleries, filled, with treasures, objects of art, and gorgeous Eastern curties, and all richly frescoed and radiantly lighted—the kaleidoscopic variety of color made by the abutting, surging crowd, who certainly rejoiced in gay, if often oddly assorted, hues and tints. English ladies of rank and fashion have taken up the brilliant and elegant style of dress which French ladies of old noblesse—and proud, without a countenance and with a country humiliated and crippled have abandoned; but the English *citoyennes*, a general thing, have adopted the brilliant without the elegance. Still one sees some charming toilettes in certain circles quite out of the gilded aristocratic pale—very becoming to lovely women in whose veins rarely run the blood of the good old, English gentlemen and ladies are fast robbing the arts of beauty and grace in dress, lost a century or so ago upon the monstrous wigs and waistcoats of the Georges, and the hoops, hair-cushions, a steel-ribbed corsets of the Carolines and Chippolottes. I hold that an English gentleman of the day at the opera or dinner party is the best dressed man in the world. Next to him come the American, and then the Frenchman.

Among the afternoon receptions which I attended in London occasionally, were those of Mrs. Moncreux Conway and Miss Elizabeth Philp, the popular composer and ballad singer. In the pleasant drawing-room of the former lady an American atmosphere prevails. However many un-American faces we may encounter there we feel delightfully, almost defiantly, home—making light of time and circumstance and inclined to speak disrespectfully of the Atlantic Ocean—feel like saying to their English friends and parishioners, now more than usually exultant over the possession of a brilliant countryman and beautiful countrywoman, "See, now, they don't belong to you, you know. They are of our lot. Make the best of them, and send them home to go to school when we make the next call." You do not find at the Conways people of high tone, High Church—sticklers for etiquette or the Thirty-nine Articles. I do not remember have encountered there a belle or a Bishop, but one is sure of meeting cultivated men and women representing what is newest and best in literature, science, and art.

At Miss Philp's receptions we were sure of fine music; our hostsess, being very popular with other singers and with musicians, many of whom are delighted to assist her in this formal way, or in any way, indeed. It was always for us a keen pleasure to hear Miss Philp sing her own compositions, invariably written to poetry of a high order. She has not only admirably set to music some of the most delicate and weird songs of Kingsley, but has accomplished the seemingly impossible by adapting to strains we heard of some several of the noblest ancient and exquisite lyrics of Mr. Browning. She sings with remarkable dramatic power—simply, directly, clearly enunciating every word—with little of what is called "recitation," but doing great execution. Her singing moves you like fine oratory, and stirs away at your heart like magnetic recitation. It reminds me in its style of the wonderful effective singing of Adelaide Kemble. I think she would have a fine success in America—especially with her English ballads—for with all still exists, in spite of much dialecticism and many foreign furs in music, a decided partiality for simple home melodies and songs of pure and noble sentiment.

A pleasant feature of Miss Philp's reception is the presence of her father and mother, both octogenarians, but the youngest old people I have ever seen retaining the sympathies and even the enthusiasms of youth; cheery, chatoyant, and beaming with gentle kindness. Miss Philp is generously sympathetic toward all men who work in her line, or in any way, for art or literature. She is, or is not, a thoroughly appreciative and true woman of talent. One may meet at her house artists like Emma Abbott and Antonio Steiner, and our brilliant journalists, Louise Chandler Moulton and Kate Field. There also are to be seen famous English

[illegible]

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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND

POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND CRIMINAL.
MR. DISRAELI'S ELEVATION TO THE PEER-
AGE—THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE—
ARDUOUS DUTIES EXPECTED OF HIM—
THE PRINCE OF WALES—FLIRTING AT
A FRENCH WATERING PLACE—THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND—THE
BRAVO CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1876.

The ingenuous and evidently sincere expression of gladness at the session being over, with which the Queen's Speech opened, was heartily echoed by the legislators, who were released from work, and by the public, which was tired of dull debates that had no reality. The overpowering heat and closeness of the atmosphere, the stagnation of trade and consequent depression of spirits, the sickening iteration of "Bulgarian atrocities," and the still more nauseous amplifications of the Bravo case, had been too much for everybody, and Parliament was adjourned until general languor and indifference. Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the peerage has done something to enliven the general public. It has evidently struck everybody as somehow a comic idea, and has been received with a universal smile. Why this is so it might be hard to say. Nobody can say that Mr. Disraeli is not a distinguished statesman, and nothing can be more natural than that a distinguished statesman, when he finds the House of Commons too fatiguing, should retire to the House of Lords. Yet the fact that people laugh when the Earl of Beaconsfield is mentioned is not without a meaning on the whole. I think moderate politicians, who neither disparage a man of genius nor go into raptures over what the "Standard" — "Sairy Gamp" of old-calls the "glorification of the edition," are disposed to think that Disraeli has acted wisely both for himself and the party. His world would have been completely tired out if he had attempted to keep up with the very hard work in the Commons. It is true he took it very easy. He was frequently absent and seldom stayed late. But then it is dangerous for the leader of the House to relax his hold on it in that way. Palmerston used to eat some roast mutton and a few slices of cold, walk down to the Treasury, cross the Great Hall, and remain on the Treasury bench till three o'clock, when he would be walked home again, a small conveyance of members usually attending him. Toward the end of his ministry Gladstone got rather careless, but during the earlier part of it he was very close in his attendance. There are all sorts of questions, little and great, constantly turning up, points of order, questions as to who

should speak and what should be said, what should be done at this or that stage of a bill, or on the proposal of some unexpected amendment or offer of compromise, and so on, which have to be determined by the leader, and can, in fact, only be determined by him. The management of such an assembly is an exercise of constant tact and judgment, and I cannot be performed by deputy. It depends not only on what is done, but also on the manner in which it is done; and it is also essential that the Premier, like the driver of a four-in-hand, should have his team well in hand, and should, as the phrase is, "know their moorings." A Minister who comes into the midst of a stir in the House without having seen the beginning of it, or being able to judge exactly the amount of temper which prevails, except by report from other members, is very difficult to know what to do, and is apt to make a serious blunder. He had better stay away rather than attend irregularly. This is the awkward position of the Marquis of Salisbury's position. He is the leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, but then Mr. Gladstone is always dropping in like the old soap-boiler on meeting days, and though not perhaps summing the claims, yet giving a "billo" which sets off the horses the wrong way. A door, as the French say, should be either open or shut, and the truth of this has also been brought home to Government. It was found that Mr. Disraeli, who had never been a departmental minister except when Chancellor of the Exchequer, and then in fact only nominally, and who did not have the minute of business at his fingers' ends, was consequently making mistakes as to particular bills. On a question of policy he was all right, but details between him, and when they had to be supplied, they were usually drawn from his imagination. Again, it was obvious that a deputy could not on all occasions deal with the authority of a chief, and that certain moments an order must be given which only one man can question or hesitate to obey. On Sir Stansfeld's death, and now devolved on this responsible function, and he will thereby become practically, not merely by title, the leader of the House of Commons, but the most important member of the Cabinet, inasmuch as the course of policies mainly depends on the turn given to it in the Lower House. How far he is fit for this post remains to be seen, but at least it is better that there should be a leader who does his own work than one who does, and

body is, of course, looking forward to Beaconsfield's appearance in the House. His passage is gazetted to-day, and under the styles and titles of Viscount Herbert of Huguenin, in the County of Bucks, and Earl of Beaconsfield, in the said County. Beaconsfield, by the way, is pronounced with the first syllable short, as in "Bacon." There can be no doubt that Mr. Disraeli has had it in his mind to associate himself with Burke in choosing this title. Burke's title of Beaconsfield still survives, but it is not a new Lord's estate, though it was formerly so. The title itself was invented as long ago as the reign of Henry the Fifth, by William Grey, in which it is bestowed on one of the characters. In the *Young Duke* there is also a passage in which the writer remarks that there are two styles of parliamentary oratory—one for the House of Commons and one for the House of Lords, and that he means, "if he has time," an example of both. He suggests a "Juno" style for the Commons and a "Parliamentary" for the upper. We may, therefore, expect something diabolically Miltonic from my Lord Beaconsfield when he next addresses the House. The remark which might be justly made on the transformation of the title from a glimpse out of a window it is good to have a feather bed to jump upon. Poor Disraeli is dead. He was never a conservative legislator, and he was only unsuccessful aggressive. In the House of Lords he was simply smothered in bolsters. In these fatiguing days, when the mildest rest is welcome, if only because it tests vitality without agitating the nerves much, the "shaves" which are always about concerning the hair apparent as to afford much refreshment in certain respects. It seems that he has taken very much to shaving lately, having got a new razor. He is so vain and jealous as a girl of her doll. He took a run to the hills, on the Normandy coast, the other day, to really Trouville, that is to say, as an invention of that master in swindling the late Duke of Morny, who started it for the purpose of tapping the flourishing watering place of Trouville, which was in those days there used to high play and a startling display of what in the language of the

Second Empire, was called la haute bicherie, believe Deauville did not pay in Du Morry's time, and I do not know what Trouville is at the present time, but I suppose it is much the same. The Prince of Wales' visit has not been noticed in the *Court Circular*, but the *Figaro* has been good enough to give particulars which are a source of great enjoyment to some of us. The Prince's yacht is described as a "très joli bateau à voile," and we read that the Prince exhibited his characteristic politeness—he is really quite a Frenchman, and in the least a German in that respect—and went to the ball at night "in a black coat naturally," and "holding in his hand his *casquette de bord*." He danced a little with the Countess Tolstoy, a quadrille with the Princess Murat, *à six* with his former partner, this has an air of innuendo—and then a waltz with the Baroness Rothschild, and did not leave the Casino till after midnight, in order to "*faire au whist au cercle*." Whether it was whist or not is very doubtful, but whist is a good name for it. When the Prince went back to his yacht the people of Trouville were immensely impressed by his walking down a long lane composed of sailors bearing torches, which had a very picturesque effect. Next day there was a pigeon-shooting match, but it was deserted, on account of the skating rink, where the Prince of Wales was expected. He did not disappoint the company, which is described as "*des plus choisies*." "Among the most elegant skaters," says the quick-eyed reporter, was "the Countess of Tolstoy," together with the Countess of Turenne, the Princess of Bourbon, (a doubtful title, but at Deauville they care more or less Duchesses, or call themselves so), and the Princess Murat. And again the reporter recurs to this fascinating Countess of Tolstoy, who "was distinguished by a tri-color toilette, of a very original composition and full of taste." It is casually mentioned that the skating rink at Deauville is organized on the pattern of the Princess'—this is a Gallie corruption of "Prince's," who is not a Prince, but a Mr. Prince; and that the Prince of Wales felicitated the founder, and asked to have his name put down as a subscriber. His Royal Highness afterward dined with the Duke of Devonshire at Trouville, and then, says the reporter, "he spent the evening between Judith who sings, at Trouville, and Duquesne and Sarah Bernhardt, who play at the Casino at Deauville." After the play there was an intimate reception at the Princess of Sagan's. Altogether there can be no doubt that the Prince had a good time of it, and enjoyed himself more than on occasions duly mentioned in the *Court Circular*. The Princess of Wales is at the lido of Wight.

There is another story that the Prince has had a misunderstanding with one of his chief friends, the Earl of Hardwicke, who holds that great office of state called the Master of the Backbouds, and who is also an enthusiastic yachtsman, or at least affects to be so. They had agreed to sail a match at Cowes with their yachts, but the day was bad for sailing, with no wind, and the Prince, who had a dinner party that night, turned back, sending a word to Lord Hardwicke that he could not go on as it would make him late for his guests. The other, however, went on, and claimed the bet—£100. This the Prince would have admitted, but he did not like a phrase which had been used that he "turned tail," and which he said to have a sharp rebuke. However, all he said to have been made up.

The Queen has been raising the dust in the ancient corridors of policy. There was the statue of the Prince Consort to be uncrowned at Edinburgh, and she went there to perform the ceremony, and stopped three days. There is still a great deal of quaint, antiquarian ceremony about Scotland, and the Queen on entering Edinburgh was presented by the Lord Provost, on his knees with the city keys—there are neither walls nor gates—which the Queen returned in the old form, saying they could not be in better keeping. Then came the Royal Archers, all noblemen or gentlemen of high birth and property, with the Duke of Buccleugh at their head—a fine old gentleman—dressed in dark-green korseymere jerkins, like so many Robin Hoods, with their bows in their hands, and presented as homage to royalty three golden arrows on a velvet cushion. The public was well-behaved, but a little of royal enthusiasm, and the Queen, no doubt, thought if she had been Queen Mary she would have made a better job of her reign among such folk. Anyhow, she has been evidently very much delighted, and has made a baronet and two knights, and ordered the Home Secretary, who attended her to write to the Provost, saying that "the Queen has to write to the Scottish subjects, their affectionate remembrance of the Prince Consort, and their love of order and self-government, which have just been so clearly shown, and gratefully saying to her Majesty," and Lord Kebleton saying very far ever since. The assumption by the Queen of the title "India Imperatrix" will be proclaimed at Delhi on the 1st of January next, before an imperial assemblage of all the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, heads of Government, Princes, chiefs, and nobles. India's per capita income is £15, 15,000 British and native

troopers will be present. The Viceroy will make this entry into Delhi on the 26th of December. The week will be observed as a general holiday.

The law officers of the Crown are very much blamed for their stupid mismanagement of the second Bravo inquest, and also for indulging the absurd and illogical verdict of the jury, by offering a reward of £250 for the discovery and conviction of the murderer or murderers, with a cash pardon to an accomplice, if not actually the murderer. There was no evidence of anything except poisoning by antimony (thallium) might have been either suicide, misadventure, or murder; it is impossible to say, which Mrs. Bravo, the widow, whose intrigue with Dr. Gully was a great feature of the case, has had the impudence to publish an advertisement thanking the public for their sympathy. It has come out so that antimony is a favorite expedient in this country for curing drunkenness, and I have heard that it is given in the country districts by women to drunken husbands to make them ill and save themselves from a beating. One of the results of the Bravo case, in connection with the hot weather, has been another suicide. An Englishman, Mr. Holmes, aged forty, was found dead in a coffin-house in Southwark on Thursday morning. There was a large packet of cyanide of potassium in his coat pocket, and it was evident that this was the poison which had killed him. At the inquest his wife said he was an ailing man and suffered in his head. He had not been successful in business, and was in monetary difficulties. He took a great interest in the Bravo case, and was always talking about it, saying it was a great mistake to think that public could not get poison, as any one who knew how to go about it could get it so easily, and if he chose he could buy a powerful tartar emetic at a time. He also said that the man who was produced by him as the murderer of the woman was killed by cyanide of potassium. It is understood that it was his being in business as a hair-dresser which enabled him to obtain poisons; he used chemicals for hair-dyes. A man with whom he had had a long conversation about the Bravo case, and the quickest and surest effectual method of committing suicide, said he believed that the man who was produced was the murderer. The packet of poison contained seven ounces of cyanide of potassium, and there was another half-ounce in a glass. The deceased had swallowed eighty grains. The victim died in a state while of unsound mind. J. H. F.

TOPICS FROM ITALY.

POLITICS AND THE HIGHER ARTS
THE CABINET VISIT TO GENOA AND TURIN
—THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE TRADE—
—ADDING TO THE POPULATION OF ROME—
—ITALIAN HANDIWORK IN ART—THE
COUNTRY'S ATTEMPT TO REGAIN HER
FORMER PLACE IN ART CULTURE—
SCHOOLS OF DESIGN IN THE UNITED

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Aug. 14, 1876.

The recent visit of the head of the Ministry, with several other members of the Cabinet, to Genoa and Milan, gives ground to the belief that the feeling toward the new administration exists in the North. The progress from city to city was public triumph, and there can be no longer any doubt that the party of the Sinistra, as represented by the actual Council, has a large popular majority on its side. The honesty of character of Signor Depretis is well known, as so many proofs of it have been given in a long career of public service. Confidence in the honesty of the interests of the country is the sufferer under the administration of the Sinistra. Liberals with such a leader. The Radicals in power promise to stake haste slowly; while the pledges to bring about important reforms will be conscientiously kept. In the long run, the Vatican has less to hope of hostilities to be held out at the price of a cessation of hostilities by this than from the other party; although tolerance will be the result of changes made here, brought about by legislative enactment, than the absence of new life, and the Ministry has the courage to appeal to the country for a confirmation of its scheme of policy by ordering a general election. No decree has yet been issued, but it is understood that the present Parliament will be dissolved, and the people called upon to send back men representing the actual sentiment and tendencies of the country, as far as these can be expressed by the present limits of the franchise. The number of electors is to much larger numbers is one of the leading principles of the new programme, and we may expect to see before long a considerable increase in the political consistency of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Minister in his speeches promises to stick to the principle of free trade, to which the former Administration was pledged. The people are at liberty to give what latitude they please to such declarations, for an effort is naturally made to constitute the "Cobden Club," which is endeavoring to give the Government the right to impose duties on foreign goods. In all Italy feel the need of stimulating the industries of the country, and most of all the textile industry, which is the life of the country. By this system of discriminating duties a check can be put upon the introduction into the cities of excessive quantities of fancy articles of foreign manufacture, which, if needed by the population, can just as easily be produced here. Before the end of the year a four or five thousand are to be added to the population of Rome, and the Government are endeavoring to make Italy of Finance, the most numerous of all the departments of the public service, and the last to leave Florence, is to come bag and baggage to take up city. The enormous edifice begun soon after Rome was made the capital now began habitable with its outlook to health, and under its roof it is said that quite three thousand are to find office in the shelter. But none of the crowd of new-comers are anything to the productive power of Rome. They are only consumers, and the stipends received will be expended here, and something will be left to add to the new wealth will be created. The salaries are small, and taken together, from the highest to the lowest, the annual payment will not average more than three hundred dollars to each of this vast multitude of placemen. A little more than half a million dollars will be added yearly to the trade of Rome.

To the fine art industries of the city at present existing many more might be added. Variety is

[illegible][illegible]

grown persons and two of children. This
eight in this mound. They also found ab

small conch-shaped sea shells lying about the neck of one of the children, and about as many pebbles about the neck of a grown person. The plates, crescent shape, and a peculiar shape polished stone ornament, probably insignia of rank, were also found. The bodies were lying in regular line, with the heads pointing alternately east and west, and over and above them was a large amount of charcoal and ashes."

THE WAR WITH SIOUX INDIA

HOW THEY WERE RECOGNIZED BY THE ORGANIZATIONS—THE GRATIAN MASS CRE IN 1854—THEN CAME THE HARN WAR—BUILDING FORTS ON INDIAN T RITORY—THE TREATY IN 1838 WI RED CLOUD—THE BLACK HILLS E CITEMENT.

An American officer in the Egyptian Army writes the following interesting letter to a friend in this City:

"We have our harvests of griefs as well as joys, and the death of Custer adds not a little to our sorrow. As they have gotten well into the war now, I hope they will make a clean sweep for the benefit of our civilization, though I must say that the Indians in this matter are in the right. They have been recognized as nations. They were taught to believe that in their tribal organizations even they had the right to make treaties, and that treaties made by white people are made to be respected. We never had any trouble with the Sioux until 1854. Up to that time Mormon and other emigrants, singly

in families, armed or unarmed, passed generally by Fort Laramie, the North Platte, and without molestation, though the country then was the scene of the most of this trip. Then occurred the massacre near Fort Union, in 1864, when the Indians again had the right born of a dilemma. In a few words you will learn it: Mormon trade was passing along the usual road the North Platte, near Fort Laramie, when once their cows gave out. The Mormons drove her to a ravine near by, thinking that by evening or early morning before starting she would be so well rested as to be able to accompany them. This, however, was mere thought, which was learned after the tragic fate of Grattan. One of the leaders of the wagon train were about two thousand men, by mistake for Indians, and the first of the animal was evidently abandoned, killed her beef. When the Mormons returned his cow was not to be found. He made inquiries among the Indians, when he learned the facts, which were at once reported to the commanding officer at Fort Laramie (Lieut. F. Cumming), who was quite young and without experience or knowledge of Indian character. He made efforts to have the Indians deliver up the individual, who, he claimed, was culpable in killing the animal. The Indians, however, of what had occurred, had always lived at peace with the whites, and still desired to do so; and therefore offered to let the agent take out of their annuity the value of the cow, and pay it over to the owner. They were willing to do almost anything except to deliver up the Indian, as they believed him morally innocent and did not wish to surrender him to people who believed him guilty and would, no doubt, punish him unjustly. Lieut. Grattan, however, was not satisfied with the offer, and demanded his experience with the Indians, was talked with about half the command, consisting if I remember rightly, of twenty-eight men, and two mountain howitzers. He proceeded to camp of the Indians, and demanded the young Indian. Of course, another effort was made to for the cow, but without success. Grattan, at the consequence of his orders or his own notions of Indian's guilt, would accept nothing but the person of the Indian, when the chief pointed to him and told Grattan to take him, as that would not offend the authority, and deliver him up. The howitzers were loaded with blank cartridge. Grattan firmly drew them over the Indians' heads. Before the smoke cleared away Grattan and his soldiers lay in a pile. Not a man was mutilated or

turbed after death. A drummer boy lay motionless near his body. He, the only living one, crawled away alive but enough to tell of the enormity of the massacre. The tribes of the Sioux, who followed the people of the Indians in 1853, Ash Hollow, when followed a treaty peace. In order to get a short road through to Montana this treaty was violated by Pope (I think) putting three military posts (Reno, Fort Kearney, and C. F. Smith) on the route which runs through the territory recognized as Indian territory. Many of the Indians resented this aggression; still, so did the white men, and they were not able to do anything. The Indians (the Sioux) separated from the others who thought they tried to resist by force of arms. When accept this of course we must accept their present mode of warfare—border warfare, with all its attendant horrors (cf. 1892, &c.).

Red Cloud was looked on then as head of the Sioux, who were determined to fight so long as the territory was violated. They were the only tribe of the treaty. In 1883 a commissioner returned and a treaty made. The Commission succeeded in getting in to Fort Laramie the most of the chiefs, but did not get the most important man—Red Cloud—in; but feeling confident that he would come in, they left, and put the treaty in the hands (I then commanded the post of Fort Laramie) with the understanding that he would accept it, his admission as chief, his signature—to be given. After the usual number of days of talk, the treaty was signed. A prominent stipulation it was that the three posts should be removed; because the Indians demanded it, but because it was in violation of treaty; that a certain large body of land over which the Sioux were recognized as having rights, and which they claimed, and that any rights we might thereafter acquire over their lands must be obtained by treaty from these Indians. Contrary to the spirit of the stipulation, the Big Horn expedition was permitted to organize and threaten the invasion of the Indian

It was not until they had succeeded in creating consternation among the Indians that the Government notified them that they must meet some of their demands. The Indians, however, refused to leave the Black Hills mining district, gotten up by an individual of my acquaintance, who has made it a habit for fifteen years. To put at naught all ideas of encroachment there, the Government sent out the Custer expedition, believing that not sufficient gold would be found to make it pay for the risk. On the contrary, the gold was abundant, and the Indians were not to be frightened, and miners have ever since been going there at the great risk of their lives. Then we have the Alliance effort to purchase the Indian treaty rights in the Black Hills country. This was unsuccessful, though the Indians had their price. So the Indians remain in their treaty rights to the country, and the Government has no right to take away any of their rights. I don't blame them. Still, should not civilization sometimes start her eyes? If earthquake could only happen fast there it would save us much sentiment, of which I confess I am full, in this Indian business. Indians recognize bravery; when they have marked evidence of certain bravery, they will give up their rights, and be civilized. The color of his hair would have saved his generations ago; but this expedition or reluctance has no longer power. Of some party soldiers who were killed in Texas years ago, the Sergeant who commanded them was found with his heart cut out and laid on his breast, and a wreath of thorns around his neck. The Indians learned that he personally had made a gallant defense.

WALKING AND FISHING

SHORT TRIPS IN NEW-YORK STATE
A WALK FROM LAKE MOHAWK TO COOPER
TOWN—THE INCIDENTS OF THE JO
NEY—A SPICING OF RAIN—GR
SCENERY ON THE WAY—WHY A
WHO CAN AFFORD TO RIDE SHO
GO ON FOOT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:
In my last note, published in THE TIME
July 3, under the head of "Short Walking Tr
I replied to criticisms and

and suggested that I try and go to the superlative walking power of men of my age and height. I referred to the fact that the fact that marched down to the sea with Sherman composed of men who were not tall, and also to the experience of the Quartermaster that men of large feet became less numerous as the war went on. These are points of interest that are entitled to more consideration than they are given them.

I finished my week by promising to give the account of a walk in New Jersey and along the Delaware River in May, 1875. I had also previously written about two other and longer expeditions/excursions, and as it is now getting to the end of the year when such things can be pleasantly done, I beg leave to turn rapidly to the subject of trips. I do not think that they have any special merit, but that they may be of some use to others to go and do better and then send me an account thereof.

Taking events in the order of time, I will commence with a walk from New-Paltz, on the West Valley branch of the Erie Railroad, to Cooperstown on Otsego Lake, in October, 1874. Going to New-Paltz on the afternoon of Oct. 5, we (B. and I) arrived about ten o'clock, and next morning started at daylight for a mile distant, on the top of which the Shawangunk mountain rises like a giant upon its halting place. All the world ought to know of this beautiful spot. I have not time or space for details; suffice it to say we roved on the lake, and on Sky Top, climbed through the great crinoids, ate a good dinner, after which we descended or ascended western side, and about 6 o'clock reached B. Ross's Marlborough Hotel where we spent the night. Concerning this house I find the following entry in my note-book : "Conducted on terms as simple principles." He and his wife were bedridden persons. "House fair." Before bedtime commenced raining and continued during the whole night. After breakfast it had stopped raining, but we soon on the road again for the Overlook Mountain House, since destroyed by fire, at which we happened to spend the night in comfort, and without less luxury. The ground was thoroughly wet, and walking not at all pleasant. Our first point was Hurley, thence to Scorny Hollow, on the Rondout River, and crossing the river we went to the Overlook, up which we went, reaching the Overlook House just as rain and night set in. We mistook in not going by West Hurley and were stuck. We found no other guests but were entertained in the usual excellent style, the head waiter being still there. Again it rained all night storming during the forenoon of the next day, for which reason we walked over the highest part of the mountains along the bridle path, a path that had none the less been made before the storm broke.

Before reaching this we went into what is called the Cross Cove, in which are some of the highest falls among the Catskills. At the top of Elevator Cascade, (to the bottom of which we slid down), in recognition of its height and the picturesque character of its rocky walls, there was a sign-board, which informed the seeker after views, picturresque that that was a good place down where to throw one's mother-in-law! This implied a slight scandal on a much-absent member of society, and I think I must admit that the suggestion was somewhat unbecomingly impudently introduced. We experienced the certain fascination of a grand contemplation of the great owners of nature.

potent for evil, and also for good.

During the night, which we spent at Rogers Hotel, in Tannersville, more rain fell, but the day was fair, and "as the walking improved, we started."

We had intended visiting Haines' Falls and Catskill, but being familiar with them, thought better to go on our way to the north end of Otsego county, where we wished to reach before we went on down the Schoharie River, through the villages to Lexington. Next day we followed Schoharie, by Prattsville, Gilboa, two miles below which we left the river and struck across the top to the west, through a rather wild country to Jefferson. At the hotel in this place we were not very politely received. The tramp had evidently been here before, and we started on the excursion with some trepidation.

The variability of such treatment had been predicted. It is not easy for the average countryman to understand why a man who can afford to should turn himself into a vagabond and go loafing forth through the country. It is one of the road and visible signs of the law-and-order delusion. I fancy that the most favorable condition for such treatment is when the traveler is a pedestrian. If he is afflicted with a mild form of insanity, it is somewhat unpleasantly suggestive to a well-behaved pedestrian to see women and girls leaping the road on his approach and taking like quails in the bushes, or going into fields two or three hundred yards from the road waiting for him to pass by. I am sure that no distressed traveler would care to have such an occasion for such behavior. Such treatment lessens the pleasure of the day's walk. Next morning the hotel clerk apologized for our reception the evening before.

Leaving Jefferson we went through a hilly country, evidently good farming country, by Charlestown to East Worcester, on the Albany and Saratoga Railroad. Here we were met by a friend, and drove to Cooperstown the next night. We went on some miles further. Next morning I started for Cooperstown, two miles away. Following the railroad for

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back to New-York by 8 o'clock. I wish to
the experience this Fall.
In my trip I walked about 200 miles in the
days, ranging from four to twenty-four a day.
The two excursions of 1875 must wait un-
next. J. S.
BROOKLYN, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1876

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ATTRACTIONS OF RANGELEY LA

THEIR CLIMATE AND SCENERY—THE COMFORT
ITY OF THE HOTELS—OBSERVATIONS
A NEW-YORK ANGLER.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
As this is undoubtedly to be the best
for trout-fishing in the States during years to

owing to the wise game-preserving laws of the State, it becomes interesting to know how far suited to the purpose of the game preserve. Afternoon of the 10th of August, 1895, I was at the Adirondack Club Summer as this, the inquiry, will be made. It would be a very interesting thing to have your readers if some of your many correspondents could indicate through your columns what had been the temperature of various mountain and sea level resorts during, say the first part of August and the second part of the same month. It would be a test proof of where the temperature was the most comfortable for the game preserve. I regret to say that I have not been to either these lakes nor the Adirondack Club. I would stand the test. I have before me a record of temperature made last Summer at the Adirondack Club. It shows that the "Upper Dam," between two of these lakes was the mean for August is usually about 55°; ranging once as high as 64°; the highest daily range being 50° to 64°; the lowest 32°. But last Summer was unusually cool, and the temperature was 50° for the year, but it is well known that here, on the

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that around North Elba is, however, an exception, and, in my judgment, has nothing equal to this side of the Rocky Mountains. A curious feature in the building of such camps on the Adirondack Lakes is that they are all on leased lands, and the landowner seems to be content with a few large owners who will sell, and only lease for terms of five years or less, and hence appear to be on leased lands. We are presently in the country of great estates held by one very good result is that the forest is much better preserved than around the New-York Lakes, and one does not see those desolate, burned, and shorted off hills of intelligence and enterprise are here than around our Adirondack waters. The hotels are plain and rough, but everything reasonable does speedily to make the guests comfortable. What visitor of our lakes in the cold season has not groaned over the closestoves? Here every house, however small, is a grand open place with piles of crackling wood. I know of no place where a man can get a better and more healthily from a day's fishing or traveling. The efforts made to procure wild fruits, and to get good fresh meat on the table, and the houses are scrupulously clean. The rooms are as yet too small for many families to find suitable quarters. The same mistake is made here which is made in most of the Adirondack resorts; they have too few employees, skilled men; the proprietors can sum up keep the table supplied with the best trout. The landlairs are remarkably obliging and attentive; and in time, no doubt, large comfortable houses will be erected.

The Yankee business-talent has had the the privilege to see that a convenient connection on the Adirondack Lakes is made. The Adirondack men have accordingly put small, a large on the different lakes, so that the delightful trip can be made through them all the water is often stormy, the ordinary boats are built much heavier than on the Sa-

lakes, and in consequence, are not much exposed over the portages. There are relays of boats at the ends of the different "carriers," from Thompson's Landing to the mouth of the Saginaw. The daily mail, only two days old, from New-York brought by the kindness of the steam-boat Company. Next year there will be a regular Summer mail contract. Why does not the New-York Congressman from the district of our northern woods, similar thing for North Elba and the Saginaw? The roads of the Saginaw are poor, and the stagecoach to be regularly daily mail from Piquette Lake and all that lovely region to the four summer months.

The various companies have arranged cheap excursion tickets, good for some months, from Bay City to the Ranglee Lake, for \$14, via Farmington and Saginaw. The Saginaw & Grand Haven never has excursion ticket. Next year, no doubt excursion tickets from New-York by the Fall Line will be sold to the Ranglee Lakes.

At present the best central point for families is the Mountain View House, as the lower end of Ranglee Lake—a plain but comfortable house.

CAMP ALTON, LAKE MICHIGAN, MONDAY, Friday, Aug. 23, 1878.

A LONDON CABMAN'S MORALITY.

"Argus" contributes the following to *Lake and Water*:—"Cabman's morality is curious heard a neat little story the other day. I was driving out to Waterloo Station, and saw a fellow getting into a cab for dinner. So he called me, said to the man: 'I have only a shilling. I want to go to Waterloo Station.' I told him I could drive him all the way to the station, paying the price at the bridge, and when they arrived at Waterloo Station, he gave me a guinea. I was in dress in order to send him the remainder of his fare. He said 'Thank you.' The cabman merely asked him if he had any more business, and then he rode under no obligation. I shall get it one day." And he drove away."

IOE IN THE KERNBEBO.

The Anzstun (*Me.*) *Journal* of August 30 says:—"Fast as ice has been shipped, and it is somewhat unparalleled the history of the business on Kernbebo, in the last two months, by careful estimate from reliable men engaged in the business, appears that there are still over one hundred tons sent to go yet, about half of which is now being shipped. It is probable that very few more will be left. The recent very cold weather has caused a great demand for fuel, and thereby, but it will undoubtedly receive again as soon as the large stock now in our large cities is used up."

* | CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.
Prof. Seelye enters upon his duties as Pres

Rev. Dr. Schabehom, a Lutheran minister says he was converted at the recent meeting of the Kansas Synod, and he now goes into the pulpit full of zeal for religion.

The fifty-first annual session of the Universalist Convention of New York met at Utica Aug. 30. Dr. Fletcher was chosen President, and Rev. C. F. Secretary. Rev. Dr. Saxe preached the annual sermon.

Rev. Charles Dallas Martineau, vicar of St. Paul's, Ouseley Gardens, is dead. He was a delegate to the World's Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in New-York in 1874, and was highly respected for his ability and attractive personal qualities.

Cardinal Ledochowski is erecting a confessional commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the Pope's Episcopal consecration. The confessional is placed in the Eudorian Basilica San Pietro, and will contain among other inscriptions the "chains of St. Peter."

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, who raised such a commotion in the Presbyterian Church by his denunciation of universal restoration, will, it is said, be called to the episcopate of the Greyfriar's Church, Edinburgh, to succeed Dr. Wallace, who has just become editor of the *Scotsman*.

The universal congregation has been formed at Elmhurst, and the attendance is very large. An effort made nearly a year ago by the Rev. Mr. Clute to establish a Unitarian Society in the place

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failed. It is believed the present society can live, if gratuitous ministerial services can be procured.

The Bishopric of Dublin (Epsopaia) has so far recovered itself as to decide to withhold his resignation. Among the bishops who succeed to the diocese of Meath, made vacant by the death of Dr. Butler, are those of Lord Plunkett, Archdeacon Kelch, and the Dean of Gluckstadt.

In the Presbyterian Church there are forty-nine churches which have over five hundred members and twelve which have over one thousand members. The Madison Square Church, of this City, heads the list, with 1,304 members. Two of the largest of the Churches in London are the First and Third, at Hatfield, each having \$100,000 each year's valent objects.

A correspondent of the *Jewish Times* calls attention to and severely criticizes the position presented by the Jews at the recent meeting of the Hebrew Convocation at Warrington. Mr. Wolf is represented as saying "that the Jews do not grow over the graves of two or three radical disbelievers in the Jewish religion." Of Israelites in this country can be created.

The average ministerial age of 171 Congregational clergymen in Maine is nineteen years. Dr. Pond, of Bangor, has been preaching sixty-one years, and several others have been in the pulpit more than half a century. The English seems to be favored with more long perspiration, because a large section of the country—perhaps, almost its whole population—is of the same blood.

The Baptists of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island held their annual convention Aug. 23. The convention has decided against the proposed erection of a grand university at Halifax by the union of all the denominational schools of the province, and has resolved to continue Acadia College, and to raise \$100,000 for the same. This is the only denomination opposing the war measure.

The Union Church of Nahant, Mass., has been liberal in its pulpit selections this Summer. It has had Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Unitarianists, and Unitarians; as follows: Bishop Gray and Phillips Brooks; Dr. Peabody; Cammermey Dr. Taylor, Chapin, and Potter, of New York; Rev. Messrs. May, Brewster, and Fiske, of Boston; Dr. J. L. Diman, of Providence; and Rev. Mr. McVicker, of Philadelphia.

The Convocation of the Free Church of England and Scotland met October 19, 18, at Toronto. Bishop Croft, fraternal deacon of the First Episcopal Church of America. These sister churches are now working together in close corporate union, and are fast spreading over England, Canada, and America, and are said to number already about one hundred churches. They are opposed to the slave trade, know no politics, eschew liberal societies, and

Everything of a like nature.

The Moravian Society for Propagating the Gospel here the Good News of the season, at Anderson, August 24. For want of proper notification but thirty out of the 225 members were present. The President, Bishop de Schweinfelt, delivered the sermon, "The Kingdom of God is within you." The session fund was reported as \$11,500. In the one hundred years of its existence the society has given \$1,000,000 for the propagation of the Gospel. The session closed with a Moravian "love feast" in the afternoon, at which the "sisters" served the "brothers" with a simple meal.

There is a congregation in Philadelphia who call themselves "Bible Christians." They religiously abstain from eating fish, flesh, or fowl, believing it to be wrong and contrary to the teachings of Scripture to take life. The denomination was formed in England early in the present century by a group of dissenting Christians. The denomination was organized in 1817 by a English society. Their Pastor, Rev. William Mowatt, served the congregation for twenty years. He died in 1891, after he served only two years. The pulpit was then filled by Dr. Taylor, who has since gone over to the "Unitarians," but still adheres to a vegetable diet.

The *Jewish Messenger* says: "The congregations of Chicago have promptly acted upon the suggestion of the Executive Committee appointed at the New-York Convention in May, and are perfecting a plan for improving the sabbath Hebrew school for Hebrew and German. Within a few weeks we hope to record similar action in New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, thus indicating that the movement is a practical one, seriously undertaken, without desire to pre-empt the Sabbath, but with a view to the determination to contribute to the healthy growth of Judaism in America."

Work of the "College" buildings, at Atlanta, Turkey, which is conducted under the auspices of the American board is going rapidly forward. The building will accommodate 125 students, and will have ample rooms for a Professor and his family, several tutors, a library, lecture-rooms, &c. The site for the college, which was contributed by a wealthy Moslem, contains thirty-five acres of land, and is situated in a beautiful spot.

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bathed by a huge stone wall, and within this inclosure are three large open courts. The bath-rooms of America have contributed up to Aug. 15, 1876, \$3,069.93 toward the new building.

Bishop Storey, (Anglican,) of Central Africa, writes from Zanzibar: "Two young men were baptised yesterday, and others are under instruction. I had the pleasure of formally administering eleven more catechumens, some of them men of importance in their own neighborhood. They renounce their old superstitions, and give up their idols, and all other things which they believe in. One old chief, who is a constant hearer of the word of God, has been so long waiting about the last day in doubt and discussion, but after all could not yet make up his mind to take off the yoke which he had worn since he was a boy, so I administered him a Baptist's prayer-book."

A correspondent of the *Daily Post*, of Chicago comes to the defence of Saragosa against an indiscriminate condemnation for worldliness. He says: "The people of Saragosa are not so worldly as the place seems to suppose, that all it is worthy vanity, illegality, and wickedness. There is a great amount of true religion resident here, and a great amount of vital godliness which visits us yearly. With all the vanity, frivolity, fashion and dissipation which we find in Saragosa, there is rich raiment and fares abundantly every day there is much of true vital godliness. There is no one here who would say that he who came here, not to be seduced from their idleness by Currier, but the rather to grow in grace, and to exult in the knowledge of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. The daily prayer-meeting, held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, attracts a large number of persons, who attend the sessions past. Sunday afternoon religious services would attract a larger number than ever before."

The *Christian Register*, (Unitarian,) commenting on the fact that that denomination has not increased according to expectations and its years, points to the prevalence of its doctrines and the alterations of theological controversy and preaching as proofs that the mission of Unitarianism has not been fulfilled. It says: "It is not surprising that only liberal Christians, if indeed, they were even called solitary in proclaiming spiritual freedom. Besides Universalists, 'Christians,' and Hinkite Friends, we have a countless number of able and sincere Unitarians, who are ready to fight the 'liberal' bodies. Hundreds of the best ministers of the Church of England, and many influential positions, are substantially with us. Thinkers of great boivers and broadminded men, like Mr. Carlyle, are in our ranks. Sound, free Calvinists is seldom if ever heard now in New England. Many of our converts are Unitarians, and exchanges, whose doctrinal positions are not considered as all sound according to modern standards, are found among us. We have churches where the popular theology is said to be preached, assent to the rule and discipline of the church, and yet the members are Unitarians for nearly obnoxious. Doubts of eternal punishment and of the physical resurrection are

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Fiske, Miss Lizzie Kelsey, Miss Mand
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 Gorefino, Miss Nellie Sanford, Miss
 once in America of the Queen of English
 1888, KATE CASTLETON,
 and in England, "Dashing Kate."
 The Great Mystery of the
 Modern School of Acting.
 a, Songs, Dances, and Singing by
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 every evening with the new Nautical
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 BLUE JACKETS.
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THEATRE. GRANDERU
MEMBER OF THE STAGES
LOVE OF THE TEMPLE
 An exquisite romantic play.
SARDANAPALUS.
EVERYTHING NEW:
 Dresses, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
 & GRBAT CAST INCLUDING
HANGS and AGNES BOOTH.
GRAND ITALIAN BALLET
 resuscated - BARTOLOTTI, prima
 ballerina, of the Grand Opera of Paris, and La
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MORUUS OF 100 MIXED VOICES.
 Mr. SHERIDAN SMOOK
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 PRELIMINARY SEASON.
 A POPULAR SUCCESS.
 BEGINNING AT 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
 NEW place.
 TO MELO OF SANDY BAR,
 Specially for Mr. STANLEY BOUSON, and re-
 spective artists:
 Mr. E. B. BROWN, "Sweet Hamilton," H. & M. Mur-
 der, H. W. Montgomery, H. P. Daly, C. T.
 Peter Thompson, John Matthews, W. H.
 and Quigley, and Arling, and Misses Mary
 P. Laura Don, and Mand Harriss.

AFRICAN INSTITUTE
FOURTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL FAIR
WILL OPEN
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M.
AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.,
FISH & GAMES!!!!
DORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT JONES WOOD,
THURSDAY, Sept. 7, 1876.
RES. FROM ALL PARTS OF

Ride Team have been invited.
from Peck all land passing cars at the
S. MIGHTY DOLLAR.
REK. FOURTH MONTH.
PRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
W. J. FLORENCE.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
the celebrated comedy of the
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TODAY EVENING. SEPT. 5.
PERFORMANCE IN THIS CITY
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DOWN IN DIXIE.
 IMPORTANT ENTERTAINMENT.
 SATURDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
 THE THIRD AVENUE THEATRE
 OTHER IMMENSE BILL
 NEW SKETCHES, NEW BURLESQUES.
 Cummings, Miss Edna Marley,
 Mickey, Miss Horrie Mould,
 Mack, Miss Ella Saunders,
 and ballet. Miss Minnie Company.
 at 3 o'clock. Matinee: Wednesday
 at 2 P. M.; Popular prices and more.

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not bill and the coolest Theatre.
 array of talent in the universe.
 BILLING JULY.
 Handsome Harry,
 SINGS ON THE BRAIN.
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 Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday.
 FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
 House Broadway and 29th St.
 LADIES' TALKERS
 Successful organization in the world.
 VERY BRILLIANT ARTISTS.
 Matinee SATURDAY, at 2.
 NOVELTY THEATRE, 629
 WAY. Admission 15, 35, 50, 75, & \$1.
 more stars added to NOVELTY COME
 ANY, No. 2, and New Drama,
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boxing, fencing, private translation, etc.

LECTURES.

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Rev. HENRY MORGAN, of Boston
and in public "MODERN JOSEPH
MIL GRABBERS! WHO SOLD JO
THE "SHEKELS" STAINWAI
Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock. Admission
seats, 50 cents. For Ladies Aid Society,

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100 PIANOS AND ORGANS
SPECIAL prices! The Southern
Entire Stock of Pianos and
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The new ballad by H. P. Danks.

"T-PLAYER," at Gilmore's concert. Price reduced by 75 cents. Tickets 50c each. Net sale at all the music stores.

"MINE."—THIS CHARMING AND popular song should be in every hand. Fourth edition just issued. Graph title page.

C. H. DITZEL, No. 711 Broadway.

S. SLOMAN, PROFESSORS OF piano and harp. Will resume their instruction. Residence, No. 68 West 35th st. le or hire.

FOR CASH.—BEAUTIFUL pianos and organs, on instalments or to finance a specialty. GOLDSTEIN'S, 119 Bowery.

ONLY, NO. 50 EAST ONE

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.
New York, Sept. 1, 1874.
WHEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
undersigned Sheriff of the County of
New York, in and to all the
County of New York, GEORGE JAS.
K., under the firm name of WILLIAM
K. has been dissolved by mutual consent
WILLIAM K. and
THOMPSON BUSHNELL,
GEORGE JAS. K.
HERN HUBER.

affairs of the old firm.
WILLIAM F. CARE,
HENRY HULSE,
the firm of WILLIAM F. CARE & CO.

retoging, not a note of his music would ever be heard—"his dear Fraus Liast." M. Li who had been presiding at the table which to have been occupied by the composer, who was surrounded by half a dozen young and pretty ladies, among whom were notable on this occasion, Mme. Scholinski, wife of the minister of the Emperor's household, the Countess Seydowitz, a superb blonde took floor in a half-protesting way and took of his friend and son-in-law. "I am," she said; "As previous we asked Shakespeare and Dante Alighieri, I now have most obedient." A silent sympathy was expressed by the company.

HOW THE TEAM WAS ORGANIZED—MAJOR

DUPUY Tuesday Aug 22 1876

the Major and captivated. By that means the Major and his man were on route for Ireland. *Entre nous*, I hear that the "evan is only a groose," and that Mr. Ward's nationality prohibits him from shooting in the match. Probably there is reluctance on the free and generous terms submitted by the Americans. "We will fight against anyone you put forward."

The answer to the question will be raised, where there are differences here in shooting circles concerning the ultimate good of the service. Of course, the science proves that Mr. Ward is a good shot, and that Mr. Johnson and Mr. William Hily being known men, it follows that there are three sound reasons among the eleven by whom the Major will be accompanied. Lieut. Fenton is also a good man, and has been connected with the Rifle Club since its birth, and this in the Echo Shield competition, is a punil, and to speak of Dr. Hamilton—and there could be no better master. Lieut. Xentou goes out as "Adjutant," a new creation rifle-shooter; but one which will tend to produce good effects. In New York there is certain to be a good deal of pleasure and hospitality: this is well known, and it has been though we have never heard of the Major's being connected with the contest. He is a life-long sportsman, and to have Lieut. Fenton reserved for the first round. The division of labor here signified is admirable, and from what I know of the two men, each of them will be in his right place. Lieut. Fenton is in the Seventy-seventh Regiment, and as he made the highest score of the Irish elite at Wimbledon last year, he is recognized as a champion. If he takes the lead, he will certainly win, and if he does not, he will be the champion in the highest and best sense of the word. Then we have Mr. William Russell Joyce, an eldest son of Mr. Lane Joynt, (what a name for an Alderman!) Solicitor to the Crown and Treasury in Ireland. Mr. Joyce, senior, is rather remarkable for himself, a self-made man, a fluent talker, a ready conversationalist, and passing all things go down like oil. He is a team owner, and if he does not win, he will not let any other people press him very much. I have no doubt he will make a speech or two—better than anything you heard in 1874, or perhaps since. His son is the second youngest man in the team, and is a steady, clean shot. He is very cool, very palpitant, highly intelligent, and in many ways a useful man. Mr. W. Goff, fourth of the new men, is a native of Waterford. He subscribed £30 to the team fund, although he has never done anything brilliant or startling, he gets through respectfully, without surprise and without disappointment. It may be owing to my mention that Mr. Goff keeps his register and acts as "field" generally. Mr. Henry Dyas is the youngest man in the company. Really I cannot speculate as to his other merits as a blunderer. He is a native of London, and is a very good shot. He is not cool, and an ardent hunter, and a fatal person. Mr. S. Greenhill is an old and clever shot, but never did anything. He has shot at Wimbledon for the Shield twice, but he ranks among the uncertainties. The Earl of Beconsfield (Dias) tells us that the unexpected always comes to pass, and the Earl of Beconsfield will be very tight indeed, if Messrs. Joynt, Dyas, and Greenhill are in the field. I think they will be. I do not think that perhaps they will not shoot at all, and all probability they will be shot out in the preliminary contests; but it's not the relations between at least one of them and the Captain will secure his presence on the ground as a spectator. Then we have Mr. Pollock, a really good man, but out of practice and slightly delicate from continued ill health. If he can behave on the 15th of September, he will be a great help to the team. As to Creedmoor, I fear Mr. Pollock will be forced to resign. Lastly, we have an officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Sub-inspector Thynne, an average man, as a police officer ought only to be. He won't forget Brighton Col. Bodine. In all there are eleven men: Messrs. Rigby, Fenton, Johnson, Milner, Ward, Greenhill, Goff, Greenhill, Thynne, Dyas, and Pollock. And this is the history of the team so far.

I am glad to hear that the City of Berlin has given their intimate associates have formed a very favorable opinion of their chances. Outsiders violate the idea of anything but a complete defeat, and I confess that I am equally inclined to think that the best days of Irish rifle-shooting are past. To get me any couple equal to John Rigby and Dr. Hamilton for a long and arduous contest, requiring physical endurance and skill, would be a task too great for any man. I am glad to hear that Mr. William Rigby has made (once) 911 out of a possible score of 235, or, in other words, he hit the bull's-eye 31 times out of 45. It is most admirable, and I only hope he will repeat it in your presence. Within the last few days great efforts have been made to stir a little enthusiasm concerning the match, and I am sure we shall all be very glad to hear that the Irish have won. But in this population, where there is such a large number of Irishmen, there is one man expects anything of the sort, and so it comes to pass that there is no interest in the matter, and it were the merest pretense to talk of excitement. The City of Berlin will go forth with the good wishes of a few, and no doubt there will be a measure of expectancy connected with the occasion in the public mind.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN THIS COUNTRY YESTERDAY—THE ENTIRE PARTY LEAVES AT ONCE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The Irish Rifle Team, accompanied by a party of ladies and friends, arrived by the steamship City of Berlin, of the Imman Line, from Liverpool, yesterday at 11 A. M. The steamer left Liverpool on Thursday, 24th inst., and experienced a very rough passage. The party numbered altogether fifteen persons, and, judging from their appearance, the tempestuous voyage does not appear to have produced any effect upon the health of the gentlemen associated with them some magnificent and well preserved beautiful Irish black and tan breed of setter dogs, for competition in the bench show at Philadelphia, they decided to leave at once for that city. Shortly after landing they drove off in carriages to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, and left by the first train, leaving their baggage on board the City of Berlin, which was bound for New York, and proceeded to Garden City, Long Island, where they propose to sojourn during their visit in this country.

PREPARING FOR THE GREAT EVENT.

THE FIRST LONG-RANGE SHOOTING IN THIS COUNTRY—HOW THE TEAM WAS SELECTED—SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS—THE AGGREGATE SCORES MADE IN ALL THE PRACTICE MATCHES.

Long-range rifle shooting has made such wonderful progress during the past three years that a metropolitan gentleman who has not a record of a hundred score made at Creedmoor to show to his admiring friends is looked upon as being behind the age. In England, where a standing army is kept, and where the great art of marksmanship is a military organization, it became necessary to afford some opportunity to the soldiers, which at the same time should not be wholly uninteresting. And so it came to pass that due rifle practice at the target was adopted. At the first distances covered were 600, 800 and 300 yards, then 500 yards was attempted, and finally some enterprising nobleman offered a competition at 500 and 1,000 yards, among the officers of the British Army. Lord Esher, afterwards Lord Esher, who gave a shield to be contested annually at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards distance by teams of eight, representing native-born citizens of England, Ireland, and Scotland. This match has since that time been looked upon as the greatest event in shooting ever, and has been the basis of all long-range shooting since. The first regularly conducted range was held at the site of the present Creedmoor, near the base of the National Rifle Association in October, 1873. The match was entitled the "sharpshooters' championship," and consisted thirty-three competitors. The distances covered were at 800 and 1,000 yards, seven shots at each distance, making the highest possible score fifty-six points, and the object was to hit the bull's-eye. The match was a success, and the result was in accordance with the motto and the motto was in existence. The highest score at that occasion was forty-eight, and was made by Mr. Joseph Adam, of the Canada Volunteers, who is a member of the Canadian team this year. Three members of the American team of this year were competitors—Major Felton, who scored 37; Major Zane, 31, and Mr. Anderson, who made 27. The Remington & Sons offered a valuable diamond badge, to be contested by all comers at 500, 800, and 1,000 yards. This trophy was contested for the first time on Nov. 15, 1873, and resulted in five competitors.

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NEW-YORK.

Michael Hollohan fell into the hold of a steamer coach No. 14, at the foot of West Street, yesterday morning, and cut his head and arm severely.

Mrs. Annie Belgian, aged sixty-five, died suddenly yesterday while sitting in a chair at her residence, No. 227 William street.

James Cudlip, aged sixteen, of No. 62 Broadway, while fishing from the wharf at Pier North River, yesterday, fell overboard, and was rescued by officers Leahy and Byrne, of the steam-boat equad.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Edward Gavigan was committed to answer, in default of \$800 bail, by Justice Smith, charged with the offense of leaving the driverless a horse-drawn cab No. 345 East Fourteenth street.

John Regan, aged forty-two years, of No. Tenth avenue, while at work in the distillery at 372 Washington street, yesterday morning, was killed by a falling barrel of molasses. The injury he was cured for at the New York Hospital.

William Leonard, of No. 507 West Fourth street, was held for trial at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing valued at \$100 from a rooming-house, thereby breaking it up.

Charles Conners was arrested by Officer Ward Mullery, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of stabbing in the stomach Jeremiah Mahoney, No. 353 Waverley street, yesterday morning. He was taken to Tomlinson Police Court to await the charges of Mahoney's injuries.

Robert Irwin, a middle-aged and apparently respectable man, was yesterday morning arrested on the Bowers, while intoxicated, for insulting a policeman, and was taken before Judge Smith at the Essex Market Police Court and \$100 held in default of \$400 bail to keep the peace.

Edward Seaton and William Smith, of 920 Madison street, were before Justice Flammang at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, on two charges, one of stealing a horse, value \$100, and another of stealing a horse and harness, value \$62, from Patrick Costello, of No. 313 East Second street. On each charge they were held for trial in default of \$2,000 bail.

At a late hour, on Saturday night, John White, aged eighteen, entered the Madison Avenue Police Station, and stated to the officer in command that she had taken a quantity of Paris green, value \$10, from the store of Mrs. J. H. Green, who was entirely destitute and had neither home nor friends. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital to receive medical treatment.

Lewis Greener, aged twenty-one, a butcher, No. 309 East Fifth street, was shot in the back by a shotgun and slightly wounded by Fred Hunter, of No. 147 West Forty-fourth street, on Saturday evening. While he is a music teacher, claims that Greener was a musician and was part of the band. Both were locked up at the Morrisania Police Station and Greener was attended by Police Surgeon Purcell.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning John O'Connell, a native of Ireland, thirty-four years of age, residing at No. 44 East Twenty-sixth street, was arrested in a fight with soldier Harry Keane, of Laight and Hudson streets, during which he was stabbed in the back and slightly wounded. He was taken to the Tomlinson Police Court by Police Surgeon Cook, after which he is being treated.

Francois Reilly, of No. 237 West Fourth street, was yesterday before Justice Flammang at the Washington Place Police Court, on the complaint of John Brady, of No. 237 West Fourth street, who charged him with having, on Saturday night, stolen a pair of trousers, a coat, shoes and pantaloons. They were room-mates, and did the night Kelly, as is alleged, arose and commenced a quarrel with him at the corner of Twentieth Precinct, and held for trial in default of \$1,000 bail.

Anastasia McCormack, who resides at 147 Washington street, was violently assaulted by a man named Joseph Hayden, of 147 Washington street, yesterday morning. Officer David O'Gahan made the arrest, and he alleges that Mrs. McCormack was the wife of James Hayden, with a slung-shot. Mrs. Bevers was held at Tomlinson Police Court to await the injuries sustained by Mrs. McCormack.

John Dempsey was found at an early hour Sunday morning in a room on the second story boarding-house occupied by John Dunneary, of 139 Cedar street. Dempsey was taken into custody by Officer Mulvey and arraigned before Justice Flammang at the Washington Place Police Court, where he pleaded guilty to the charge of entering the premises for the purpose of seeing a domestic named Bridget Fadden, who was kept there by Dunneary. He was sentenced for six months for picking a pocket, he was held in default of \$1,000 bail.

Officer Thomas Gilbridge, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday afternoon, at 147 Washington street, John Moore running down a Hadson street, several people in pursuit. The officer arrested a fugitive who held in his hand a large clasp-knife and further up the street Patrick Hayds was arrested, who was holding a knife in his hand, and was wounded in the side of his head. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital where he lay all night. The other party was released without a warrant, who was held by Justice Kasmir at Tomlinson Police Court, to await the result of the injuries sustained by the wounded man.

John Slavin, aged twenty-nine years, who that he lives at No. 24 Jackson street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with having, on the morning of Wednesday last, stolen a quantity of gold jewelry, value \$100, from the apartments of Joseph Loewenberg, of No. 318 Delancey street. He was held for trial in default of \$1,000 bail, by Justice Smith, after being arrested by Officer Livingston, of the Thirtieth Precinct, and a man named Andrew McGurk, who was taken into custody by Officer Livingston, and to having seen him [Slavin] leaving the precinct with the property in his possession. Justice Smith was allowed to return \$1,000 bail to act as the Court of General Sessions.

BROOKLYN.

During a dispute between John Coakly and John Sullivan, at No. 19 Tiffany place, the latter was assaulted with a blunt instrument, received a laceration on the forehead, and was removed to hospital, and his assailant was arrested.

The body of a man thirty-five years of age, with black hair and mustache, and dressed in diagonal coat and waistcoat, and light checked trousers, was thrown out of a window at the foot of Amity street, and removed to Morgue.

While Officer Gibbs was attempting to remove a drunken man from the corner of Talbot and Euron streets, on Saturday night, he was assaulted and stoned by the friends of the prisoner who succeeded in releasing the latter. The other wounds were treated at the station.

NEW-JERSEY.

Orange is threatened with a water famine. The public schools throughout the State are open today.

The Newark Common Council have appropriated \$500 for the relief of Mrs. Brock, who the murdered policeman, Stanley Brock.

Benjamin Rudderow, living on the Mott Avenue turnpike, near Merchantville, committed suicide by hanging himself to an apple-tree. The cause of death has not yet been determined.

Matthew Moses and his son were driving wagon on Clinton avenue, Trenton, when the became unmanageable and ran away. The wagon collided with another and was upset. A woman was injured and the driver was held.

Daniel Dillon, an old man, has been arrested in Jersey City as a vagrant. He has been since under the trustee-work for two weeks. He says comes from Oakesburg, and he has no relatives here. He notified four young men concerning it, if his father will give him a fortune left him.

While several of Bannister & Tichenor's plovers were sitting on the stoop of their board house, on Market street below Mulberry street, Newark, early on Sunday morning, D. N. Murray Morgan Murphy, and Thomas Smith attacked them with stones and clubs. The plovers fled and others attempted a rescue while the prisoners were being conveyed to the station-house. Gall was being carried off a short chase and locked up with the others.

ARREST OF TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

As Officer Kilmarlin, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was patrolling his post early yesterday morning, he noticed four young men conversing in a dark alleyway, and saw one of them, who was respectively-dressed man, whose name was unknown, on the corner of Thirty-eight street and Third avenue. The officer found that two of the men had the man's arms pinned, while the other was choking him, and the fourth was attempting to rob him. On seeing the officer they fled, but he followed them and arrested them. He arrested, and gave their names as James Kelly Michael Boylan. Meanwhile the unknown man was taken to the station-house, where he had nothing refused to accede to the officer's order and make a complaint against his associates.

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THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE BATTLE ABOUT ALEXANDRIA.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT BY AN EYEWITNESS—A SEVERE REVERSE TO THE SERBIANS—TERRIBLE CARNAGE ON BOTH SIDES—DESTRUCTION OF THE VILLAGES AROUND ALEXANDRIA—FLIGHT OF THE POPULATION OF THE CITY TOWARD DELGRAD.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A special dispatch to the Times from Belgrade indicates the crushing defeat and thorough disorganization of Tchernyeff's army. Taking advantage of the arrival of an ambulance corps with a cash fund of £10,000, the correspondent of the Times got to the front, in company with a number of officers of the Gen. v. Cross, and was an eyewitness of most of the battle near Alexandria on Friday. The battle commenced just as the party reached Alexandria. The following are additional details of the engagement: "The battle was sustained uninterruptedly for eleven hours and a half, and was waged on ground which the Serbians had made the strongest in all this country. It was the decisive encounter long looked forward to, and was wanting in no feature that could impart horrible grandeur to the struggle, on one side for supremacy and on the other for existence. The first shot was fired under our eyes just as we had passed Ruvista, a village of a house and a few barns, and this side of Alexandria. It came from a battery which the Turks had got into position on the heights about Krasso, which is south-west of Alexandria, and it was followed by others at intervals of half a minute or so from the guns of the same battery and a battery placed about half a mile further north. The Turks immediately appeared, beginning their movement to turn Tchernyeff's right and cut off the communications of Alexandria with Delgrad. Hazardous as the design was, it succeeded. I went to the head-quarters of Tchernyeff just as he was about to go to the field. He told me that day would decide the fate of Alexandria. He said a serious attack against his communications between Alexandria and Delgrad was contemplated. If he succeeded in repelling the attack he thought Alexandria would be safe, for he believed the Turks would not attempt it again. For some hours the battle is almost entirely between the artillery. The valley through which it is necessary the Turks should pass to gain their object, is guarded by two strong Serbian batteries, against which the Turks direct the fire of three of their batteries. The fight continues three hours with no advantage for either side. The Turks then re-arrange their artillery with three more batteries, and advance, the fire becoming tremendous. The Serbians make a fine struggle and bring up another battery, but, in spite of all their efforts, the Turks steadily advance. In the meantime the Turkish infantry are busy. From Alexandria Serbian infantry and cavalry hurry out to meet their advance, and the storm of battle begins in earnest. We hear the first fusillade at 11:40 o'clock. The Turkish infantry does not show at the end of the little defile yet, for the Serbians guns are too close; but they are not far off, and if that gallant battery which is doing such good service on the hill between two defiles can only be silenced, the battle will be at once developed. The Serbian infantry are in the valley north of the little independent hill which commands the entrance to the defile, and at intervals of a quarter of an hour sharp volleys from rifles are heard amid the thunder of some dozen batteries. At 1:30 o'clock we see dense masses of smoke and clouds of flame from the valley right before us, and close to the northern defile. The cannonading is tremendous. The brilliant sunshine is completely overcast by the thick flames that rise high into the heavens, and are now only tinged by dense masses of smoke. The more northern of the two villages, named Sufina, is on fire. The Serbian troops make a precipitate retreat from it, but as yet a good defense is kept up. The Turks advance under cover of their batteries, now skirting, now with a rush. The Serbians, though they are falling back, have not yet lost all heart. Their infantry resists, but with such trepidation that the number of malingers is becoming greater. The battle is now exceedingly thinning. It is now past 2 o'clock, and for a while the Serbian artillery seems to be making ground. That battery which has been doing such good service on the little hill has advanced beyond it, and is boldly pouring forth its fire further into the enemy's position. But this is deceptive. The Turks do not care about it. The rattle of their rifles is heard more and more to the north at each volley. The Russian volleys are becoming feebler. The artillery fire on both sides has become languid, when all at once there is another great fire. The village of the "Adrova" is now in flames. This village is close to Sitkova. Sufina still burns, and the clear air is full of vast flames and dense masses of smoke, and the thunder of cannon and incessant volleys of rifles. Shells had been falling into Sitkova for some hours, but it is not yet on fire. Preliminary, close by, is burning. A perfect panic has set in among the Serbians as they witness the steady advance of the enemy, and whole battalions of them begin to fly. A Russian Colonel, in command of two battalions, calls on them to advance, though he himself is wounded, but they do not move. The Russian Colonel is about an hour's march from Delgrad to Dyuyn and Kowak.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Standard's special dispatch from Belgrade says although Tchernyeff was completely beaten, the Serbians did not fly in disorder. They effected their retreat with such steadiness that the Turks did not deem it advisable to follow up their victory. The defeat is not the disaster for Serbia which excited imagination has made it. There is still unimpeded communication with Alexandria, which is occupied by a strong Serbian force. Another great battle is expected. A Belgrade dispatch to the Times reports that a member of the "ed Cross society" has been brutally murdered by the Turks, and the news cut out of its own bearing the red cross badge.

The carnage is terrible on both sides. I descend for a short time from the height where for hours I have been watching the battle, and I see the main street of Alexandria crowded with people. There is not much chance of a victory. Are not both sides fairly exhausted? They have now been fighting and advancing and retreating for ten hours. Have they not given up from sheer exhaustion? No. The whole town is rocking and the heights around it with the thunder of the Turkish artillery.

ly. We stop to raise our glasses, and see not half a mile from where we are standing a sight of which not a soul in the town is aware. At the distance I have just stated there rises a lightly wooded elevation. It is illuminated by a brilliant light, and the foot of the hill is of intermittent flame. It shows forth along the whole line for an instant, then is suddenly extinguished, and as suddenly shoots forth again. What is this sight? Coming from it is the rapid detonation of rifles from above and rifles from below. We fix our glasses, and, as distinctly as we see one another, we see the Turks on the brow of that hill and some feet down the crest discharging a plunging fire into the Serbian troops beneath. Full justice ought to be rendered to the men who for an instant stood their ground beneath, and returned such a fire. They are rapidly moved down. We watch for fully ten minutes, and each minute's illumination below pales before that above, and, each instant the Serbian fire becoming weaker, we know that there is nothing behind that rapidly decreasing line. We know that the street at the end of which we are standing there are only hundreds of unarmed men, women, and children, and we know as surely that there is nothing to prevent the Turks being through this street from end to end within another twenty minutes. Evidently there is not a moment to be lost. We proceed to the other end of the street, and, feeling to be the cause of any panic, order dinner at the hotel where we have our horses harnessed. The hotel was empty when we entered it, but in five minutes afterward it is filled with a miscellaneous company of soldiers and camp followers. The alarm has come, but, curious to say, not from the side at which there is the most imminent danger. Nobody outside our own party seems to know that at the southern end of the town, and almost within a stone's throw of the main street, the Turks are where we saw them, but every one does know that the Serbians have been signally defeated all along the line, and the alarm has been created by news that the Turks have been completely successful in getting north-west of Alexandria, where between them and the road to Delgrad there is only the formidable Morava. It is 7:45 o'clock when a horseman gallops into the yard of the hotel. It is Mackellar, of St. Thomas' Hospital. He was just about to perform an amputation on the field when a staff officer dashed up to him and told him the wounded carried off and saving themselves. The Turks were coming down to occupy the banks of the Morava, and there was every probability that, even dark as it was, they would reach the crossing at Delgrad. Mackellar saw the young fellows on toward Delgrad as fast as their own legs and any ponies they might seize on the road could carry them, and rode in to tell us we ought to get off instantly. We left the town at 8:30, fearing a stampede. We thought to be in advance of the rush, but the delay of a quarter of an hour while we were waiting for news from the filled hospitals brought us into the very thick of it.

Fortunately for us, the Serbian and Rumanian drivers of the ox-wagons are submissively obedient to the dismal sounds of the post-drivers' horns, and this obedience they did not altogether lay aside even in the panic of Friday night. To lighten as much as possible the load on Mackellar's horse, we untrapped and threw away the saddle-bags, containing a trooper's kit and ammunition; but in such universal confusion it was impossible not to come at least to partial grief, and we may congratulate ourselves that nothing worse happened to us than to have an upset. For ten miles outside Alexandria, on the road to Delgrad, there was a most compact mass of men and carriages, wagons, oxen, horses, and pedestrians, all going at full gallop, running into one another every other instant. When the high road became too crammed, resort was had to the fields, and through these oxen dragged their wagons, or, as was the case in many instances, only wooden yokes, the wagons having been left behind lest they might impede the more valuable beasts in their flight. Artillery firing was still going on, and the Serbians, who were still half an hour afterward, before we were half way to Delgrad. We reached Delgrad about 10 o'clock and remained until after midnight. We found the entire population of the town, as we ascertained that all the civil population had left Alexandria. The Russian lady nurses and all the wounded in ambulances had also got out.

We posted on all night and all day till we reached Belgrade on Saturday evening. I arrived at Belgrade on Sunday, and transmitted to the Standard the following account of the battle of Tchernyeff is at Delgrad.

DELGRAD, Evening, Sept. 3.—It is officially announced that the rumor that the Turks have taken Alexandria is false. They hold up positions on the right bank of the Morava.

BELGRADE, Sept. 4.—Official dispatches say that the Turkish Army attacked the Serbian right wing on Friday. The battle lasted until 9 o'clock at night. The Serbians maintained their positions, but the Turks being three times as numerous, the Serbians were forced to retreat within their fortified positions at Alexandria.

The Minister of War has received the following dispatch from Alexandria, dated 9 o'clock on Friday: "The Turkish Army is marching on Krusevatz. The Turkish Army operating on the left bank of the Morava has not moved since Saturday. It does not seem to have any intention of leaving its position at a disadvantage between Delgrad and Dyuyn and Kowak."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Standard's special dispatch from Belgrade says although Tchernyeff was completely beaten, the Serbians did not fly in disorder. They effected their retreat with such steadiness that the Turks did not deem it advisable to follow up their victory. The defeat is not the disaster for Serbia which excited imagination has made it. There is still unimpeded communication with Alexandria, which is occupied by a strong Serbian force. Another great battle is expected. A Belgrade dispatch to the Times reports that a member of the "ed Cross society" has been brutally murdered by the Turks, and the news cut out of its own bearing the red cross badge.

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 OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER
 OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—*THE MIGHTY DOLLAR*—Mr. W. J. Wallace, Mr. F. Watson, Mrs. W. J. Florence.

EDISON SQUARE THEATRE—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

WEST AVENUE THEATRE—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

MALE THEATRE—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

WILSON'S GARDEN—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

WOODS' MUSEUM—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

THEATRE COMIQUE—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

PARLIAMENTARIAN—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

ATVOLI THEATRE—*THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR*—Mr. J. H. Booth, grand ballet and choros.

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The New-York Times is the best family paper published, it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted into every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretensions, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on any terms.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

SEVENTH EDITION.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE TIMES CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED, A SIXTH EDITION OF 50,000 HAS BEEN PRINTED AND DISPATCHED TO PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE SEVENTH EDITION OF THIS MOST EFFECTIVE OF CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS IS NOW IN PREPARATION. ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT IN AT ONCE.

The Democratic State Convention is summoned to reconvene on Wednesday, Sept. 13, to nominate a candidate for Governor, in place of HORATIO SEYMOUR, declined. Mr. MAGONE, who signs the call, is hardly more skillful in the use of words than his friend and fellow-leader, JOHN KELLY. It might be inferred from the language of the call that somebody had declined the services of Mr. SEYMOUR, who is certainly not in accordance with facts. Mr. MAGONE evidently had in view a "hypothetical case" in making so questionable an announcement. As for the prospect before the convention, that has been fully outlined by that clear-sighted and judicious authority, the World, in these terms:

"The first business of the reassembled convention would be to expel every one of its members who could be proved to have insulted and betrayed it. This would involve investigation, entail delay, and certainly would not promote harmony. It would be strange, and it would be disgraceful, if some member delegate were not found to denounce the policy and strategy and more disgraceful if the convention took no action in light of the facts. But if the convention concluded to postpone this necessary business, it would be in a worse position than it was in before. The mention of Mr. SEYMOUR's name removed the signs of discontent before. That quietus can no longer be applied. The announcement which it composed would break out and the bitterness of the dispute would be amplified by what has come to light since the adjournment. What we need above all things is promptness and harmony; all that the reassembling of the convention would surely secure is delay and discord."

To this candid avowal it is only necessary to add that some intelligent patriot might want to know where to find an apology for the continued existence of a convention which had adjourned *sine die*, and which was called into being by a State Committee which has given place to a successor whose mandate is, technically at least, not binding in a case like the present.

In the face of these well-founded, though not precisely original, forebodings of the World, we imagine that the fears of the Democracy will not be allayed by the prophecy of smooth things by which Mr. SEYMOUR attempts to blunt the edge of his letter of declination. He says: "The nominees were selected with the utmost harmony. The members separated with a confidence of victory." Therefore, considering Democrats are asked to assume that the Convention will meet again with the most cordial feelings of confidence and respect, and part with added faith in the election of their new nominee for Governor. Mr. SEYMOUR ought to know that the "harmony" which marked his nomination will prove to be the measure of the discord which will manifest itself over another choice, and that the work of the reassembled convention can only increase the existing certainty of Democratic defeat. There are other Democrats in the State besides himself who have strong objections to becoming mere cat-paws of TILDEN, and as, in spite of the warnings of the Sun and World, the agents of TILDEN

certainly will not keep their hands off the convention, the existing breach in the party will very surely be widened on Wednesday week.

For his own reputation, Mr. SEYMOUR would have done well to confine his letter to a simple statement of the reasons which made it necessary for him to decline the nomination. His strictures upon the present attitude of the Republican Party prove that the mental and physical infirmities under which he labors have somewhat intensified that peculiarly jesuitical twist of intellect which was always a marked characteristic of HORATIO SEYMOUR. When he says that Senator BOWEN's plan for restoring good government in certain Southern States has been disapproved only by those Republican journals which "are unheeded except in times of great peril to their organization," he states what is not true. When in one sentence he uses "the harsh comments upon the men and measures of their own organization" made by Republicans as an arguement of Democratic success, and in another declares that the election of Gen. HAYES would simply mean a continuance of the Administration of President GRANT, he is simply trying in a very bungling fashion to delude a party which has learned nothing and forgotten nothing into the belief that its own obstinate immobility will commend it to the acceptance of a people who on his own showing want a progressive policy and a Government open to the reception of new ideas.

We believe that we have examined nearly all the different attempts which have been made to explain away the perjury and fraud perpetrated by Mr. TILDEN in his income tax returns. One defense has been brought to our notice which appears in a communication printed in the Reading Eagle, which has the double merit of novelty and peculiarly impudent misrepresentation. The author of this letter makes four assertions: 1. That the Income Tax law was not approved till July 1, 1862; 2. That it did not go into effect until some months after the date of its approval; 3. That by direction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue only eight months' income was included in the return made in May, 1863, and 4. That the charges made against Mr. TILDEN assume, in some unexplained way, that his income from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862, amounted to \$38,000. The first assertion is true, the other three are false, as we might show by quoting the language of the law itself, but as can be shown still more directly by Mr. TILDEN on Dec. 26, 1863. That affidavit professes to set forth "a true and faithful statement of the gains, profits, or income of SAMUEL J. TILDEN," whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1862, both days inclusive." Yet the propertious ignorance of a person who assumes that the return which ought to have been made in May, 1863, was limited to the eight months beginning October, 1862, is gravely cited as wisdom in certain Democratic circles in Pennsylvania.

JOHN KELLY, the Springfield Republican, and Gov. TILDEN have been defeated in Massachusetts. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS will not be nominated by the Democrats. KELLY's certificate of good character, issued to the sage of Quincy, has availed nothing; the Boston Pilot, the organ of the Irish Catholics of New-England, persists in threatening to "vote down the man who forgot the Republic to please a European monarch." This is taking direct issue with the illustrious JOHN, who declared that it was a shame to speak disrespectfully of Mr. ADAMS' services to the condemned Fenians. Gov. TILDEN in vain exercised his prerogative as Presidential candidate, and Mr. BOWLES' boast that TILDEN's orders were to be carried out in the Bay State seems to have had no other foundation than in the exuberant Adams enthusiasm of the great nominator of Springfield. Meantime, the Republicans, who expect to meet Gov. GASTON as the Democratic candidate in the canvass, are gathering at Worcester for their convention to be held to-day. They had a rousing ratification meeting last night, at which, among others, Prof. SEELYE, one of the most prominent Independents in Congress, made a speech, which was a model of convincing logic and epigrammatic force.

A great battle has actually been fought between the Servians and the Turks. The former have been defeated and were, at last accounts, falling back upon Deligrad. The strategic value of this victory to the Turks is considerable. By the abandonment of Alexinatz, the Servians have relinquished the most important position in the way of an invading army seeking to penetrate Serbia by the Valley of the Morava. The Turks first attempted to strike Deligrad by the way of Banja, about thirty miles to the northward of Alexinatz. By sending the main body of the Turkish Army against Alexinatz, the Servian position has been turned, and the Turks are now in the Valley of the Morava, with nothing but Deligrad between them and Belgrade. This is the decisive battle of the war. The Turks will speedily be in the heart of Serbia unless some great disaster overtakes them. The next act in the drama will probably be an offer of mediation by the great powers.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ELECTIONS.

The Attorney General's letter of instruction to United States Marshals is unquestionable except to those whose interpretation of State rights impels them to resist any exercise of Federal authority at elections. The law he expounds and the duties he enforces have as much significance in New-York as in New-Orleans. The purpose is everywhere to facilitate a free and honest expression of electoral opinion—to prevent fraudulent voting by a well-devised system of registration and the exercise of a vigilant supervision at the polls, and to prevent intimidation or disturbance by investing Federal officials with adequate authority for the maintenance of order. The objectors to these provisions of the law on the ground of abstract principle alone, are inconsiderable in numbers and influence. They are relics of the era before

the flood. Their importance ended with the rebellion. The war rudely demolished their theories, and the constitutional amendments which came after the war, and were made necessary by its results, gave to the new rendering of Federal rights and obligations the specific force of organic law. The acts of Congress imparting practical efficacy to the amendments are the basis of Attorney General TAPP's circular, whose import, as he states, is in no manner affected by recent judgments of the Supreme Court.

Enough transpired during the recent session to prove the character and intensity of the Democratic opposition to the whole system of Federal supervision which this circular in part sets forth. The care which the law enjoins to insure the integrity of the registration lists and the purity of the ballot-box is an unpardonable invasion of what our City Democracy had learned to regard as the inalienable privilege of overlooking the votes of *bona fide* voters by fraud and violence. It has not been pretended that by subjecting registration to Federal scrutiny one lawful vote has been excluded, or that by throwing Federal safeguards around the act of voting the lawful will of the majority has in any instance been frustrated. But the wholesale frauds which served Tammany well in the heyday of its power, are no longer possible. Frauds in naturalization, in registration, in voting, and in counting votes which were for years the source of Democratic supremacy in this City, as regards all Federal elections, effectually prevented by the machinery which the Attorney General proposes to make equally effective all over the country. Why should it not be? What party can suffer from it save the party which relies upon fraud and intimidation to accomplish its ends?

These methods of influencing the results of the pending elections are happily not universal. The precautions prescribed by the Attorney General, the authority whose scope he defines, and whose sufficiency is on its face incontestable, are obnoxious only in the Southern States. And they are obnoxious there only because the Southern section of the Democratic Party has made up its mind, if possible, to carry its point, regardless of consequences. The purpose is an open secret, and concerning the means to be employed we have from various States testimony which leaves no room for doubt as to the determination with which the Democrats are playing their game. Almost from the precincts of the national capital—from Baltimore—the statement comes that if fraud can be prevented the city may be rescued from the ruffianly bondage in which it has been held. Passing into South Carolina what do we find? Beyond all question, a large Republican majority. The Democrats, however, declare that it shall be overcome. They have inaugurated, for the purpose of overcoming it, a campaign of intimidation and violence, under the leadership of a man whose hatred of the authority of the Union is unquenchable, and whose career stamps him as cruel and unscrupulous in the pursuit of his ends. The lieutenants are worthy of the leader—the party of its candidate. Republican meetings are held at the risk of life. Well-defined grounds of fear are confessed by local reporters. Coercion assumes so many forms that it cannot always be encountered openly, and the forces that rely upon it are organized, cunning, and defiant. The sole chance of a free, fair, and full vote in November lies in the strength and vigilance of the Federal power. The Democrats denounce it in advance because it promises to stand between them and the execution of their nefarious plans. But it is a righteous power. And the conditions which call it into play, and the limits within which it operates, furnish its justification. It simply secures an unchecked expression of opinion, and interferes neither with man nor party unless he or it attempts to break down the law by fraud or violence.

VERMONT.

Ever since the Republican Party had an existence it has carried Vermont. In the election which takes place in that State to-day the question is simply that of majorities. In 1872 Vermont led off early in the Presidential campaign, and the Democrats put forth great efforts to reduce the majority, as if that result should affect Maine, which followed soon after, and thus influence the October elections which were more important than now. But the Green Mountain State rolled up a Republican majority of 25,333 for Governor in 1872, against 21,309 in the previous gubernatorial election. And Maine that year gave a Republican majority for Governor of 17,216 against 10,707 of the previous year. At the gubernatorial election of 1874, an off year so far as national politics were concerned, Vermont gave a Republican majority of 20,325 in a total vote of 36,839, the lightest vote polled in that State for a long time. In 1872, the gubernatorial election called out a total vote of 58,559 which was the largest ever known in the State, and was about 5,500 greater than the Presidential vote of the same year, when GRANT had a majority of 30,000.

This year the Republican candidate is HORACE FAIRBANKS, a well-known and influential manufacturer and estimable citizen. The Democratic nominee is W. H. BINGHAM, a man of unblemished character, and put forward by his party as a representative of hard money and anti-copperheadism. During the war BINGHAM's course was thoroughly acceptable to the war Democrats, and no damaging extracts from his record can be brought against him now. The platform of the Republicans is simply an endorsement of that of the National Convention at Cincinnati. That of the Democrats was made before the juggle at St. Louis was fabricated; consequently, it is in many respects opposed to that of the national Democratic Party. The Vermont Democrats have declared in favor of speedy resumption and against any currency which cannot be converted into coin. So far as the vague and meaningless demand for reform is concerned, they are as fluent as the Democracy of other States.

Nevertheless, the Democrats do not base their expectations of reducing the Republican majority on any issue involving purely party promises. The agitation of the sectarian school question in Vermont has been used by the Democracy to alienate

from the Republican Party a considerable voting element made up from French-Canadian immigrants. The Blaine amendment and the position which prominent Republicans have assumed toward the general question have been skillfully used by the Democrats. The Irish Catholics have uniformly acted with the Democracy, while the French Canadians have voted with the Republicans. By making much of the ignorant prejudices of these two classes, the Democrats hope to gain over a large proportion of the French Catholics. They have scarcely brought into the campaign any other issue than this, the discussion of which has been characterized by a great deal of dishonest demagoguery on the Democratic side. On the other hand, the Republicans have made a thorough and vigorous canvass of the State, with the expectation of carrying the gubernatorial majority far above that of last year, when it was 20,325. A greater part of the Liberals, who have gradually been driven from the Democratic Party, will support the Republican ticket this year, and will thus counterbalance any defection which the artful tactics of the Democracy may succeed in exciting. At all events, Vermont, "the star that never sets," is sure to give a handsome majority for FAIRBANKS. Much depends upon the fullness of the total vote. It is thought that this year there will be 60,000 votes polled—a very large estimate. Considering the fact that no dominant local question is at issue, and that Vermont is remote from the feverish excitement which sweeps over other States, we may be reasonably content with only a tolerably strong vote and an unimpaired Republican majority. More than this would have a significance which the Tilden organs will find difficult to explain away, in spite of their comfortable theory that an increased majority would mean nothing, while a diminished one would mean a great deal.

MISSISSIPPI GRAND JURIES.

We publish to-day the fourth and last of a series of letters on the Oxford Grand Jury of Mississippi. It had jurisdiction over the more northern counties of that State, in which, by reason of the numerical superiority of the whites, there were fewer violations of the election laws than in the southern and the river districts. These letters have been full of facts, stated in the tersest form, which ought to command the gravest attention of every American citizen. For, what is the condition of society that they reveal? Without using an offensive word; without any effort at a pictorial or partisan presentation of the facts; with at least one Mississippi citizen and one Mississippi affidavit behind each and every statement, the TIMES correspondent has demonstrated, in these letters, that it is impossible to procure any indictment in Northern Mississippi (the most law-abiding part of that State) if the White Line Democracy profited by the crime of the person or parties against whom the complaints were made. They show that armed men from Alabama were invited into the State by the City Council of Columbus, and that their livery and restaurant bills were paid out of the municipal Treasury. They establish that in four northern counties intimidation was general and fierce against the negroes, who were openly threatened not only with dismissal from work and the loss of their crops, but with exile and death, if they should dare to vote for the Republican ticket. They tell that one man was taken out of his bed, from the side of his wife, and slain in cold blood. The widow made affidavit of the facts. We have already published it in full, but shall quote a passage from it here:

"On the first Tuesday of November, 1875, it being the day of election, and about daylight in the morning, there came to my house, when my husband and myself were in bed, a band of men armed with guns; don't know how many; the room was full; very much frightened, and did not notice them particularly, they came up to the house and entered, and told my husband to come out there, that they were after him, and intended to have him if they had to tear down the house. * * * My husband got up and went out. * * * I suppose they saw him as he went out; they soon came back in the house with him, and remained until he put on his clothes; they then carried him off two or three blocks from my house; in a short time I heard the guns fire in the direction they had gone with him; when I saw my husband he was dead."

ISRAEL BERRY came before the Grand Jury and added to the testimony of the widow. We quote from the original manuscript:

"ISRAEL BERRY, being sworn, states that he resides in Columbus, Miss., that he was close enough to hear the conversation between the parties that killed ALEX. LEXLEY, that there were ten or fifteen men—all on horseback; that they shot him four times, and then got on their horses and rode off. This was just about the day-dawn of the election morning. I heard them tell ALEX. LEXLEY that they were going to kill him. ALEX. LEXLEY said, 'What for?' They said, because he was a Radical, and ALEX. said he would die for his principles."

Will the Northern reader who respects law and hates murder be willing to believe that no action whatever was taken by the Oxford Grand Jury on these sworn statements? Will he credit the fact that, although four blacks were shot down in the streets of Columbus in cold blood on the night before election, and that one witness swore that he believed the preceding fire was a trick and named its authors, that no effort was made to bring the conspirators and murderers to the scaffold? Yet such is the fact. The evidence proves, also, that there was no method or form of intimidation which was not adopted in the counties named to defeat the Republican candidates. At least a hundred men were indicated who had openly defied the laws, both national and State, for the protection of the ballot-box. Not one of them was indicted.

It was shown that from two hundred and fifty to four hundred colored men, quietly abiding their time to vote, in a Baptist Church, were fired at and driven out of town before they were allowed to go to the polls, because it was seen that their ballots would have elected the Republican candidates. At another and important precinct the polls were never opened at all. At still another town the ferry-boats were seized, the bridges were guarded, and the Republicans were not permitted to cross the municipal limits. At Aberdeen a cannon was trained on the negroes. At every voting precinct threats of bloodshed were as common as armed Democrats—who were everywhere armed, and everywhere organized, as if desirous of provoking a conflict.

It is idle to say that these acts were done by a lawless class only—the banditti of the State: for they show prearrangement. The

"best families" of the district were openly implicated in them, and when the foreman of the Grand Jury denounced the election as a fraud, he was swiftly denounced by a meeting of the leading citizens—two of them accused of being leaders in an election outrage—as a malignant and an enemy of the district.

Is there no remedy? When the reign of terror is so complete that jurors dare not indict criminals; that Republican speakers dare not canvass their districts before election; that peaceful voters are driven from town and not allowed to cast their ballots by organized and invited invaders from another State—the condition of affairs seems a hopeless enough, disgraceful enough to American civilization, discreditable enough to the National Government. But, in truth, it is so bad that a remedy will soon be found, because it must be found. By whom can it be applied? Not surely by the Mississippi Democrats; not by the national Democrats who defend them and justify their crimes; but by loyal, firm, and wise hands, guided by that spirit of patience and of justice and of moderation which both of the Republican candidates have exhibited and advocated in their utterances about the South and Southern affairs. The election of TILDEN would roll back for a generation the progress of a high civilization—of law founded on justice, of order founded on liberty—in Mississippi and every Southern State.

REVIVING TRADE.

The first ray of light after the long gloom of business affairs breaks out, where was the greatest darkness—in Massachusetts. There is no doubt that that State has suffered more in its productive interests than any other. Times have been harder in Boston or Lowell than New-York or Philadelphia. Mill after mill has piled its store-houses full of goods for which there was no demand. Corporations have broken down whose property seemed the best investment in the Commonwealth. The wealthy classes have suffered greatly from these disasters. Others have never recovered from the great fire, and no doubt the losses from this calamity have been distributed over a number of years. Operatives have been obliged to live on their savings, and business of every kind has been materially interrupted. It would seem that in cottons and woollens the Massachusetts mills had got beyond the demand of the country, and that nothing but a cessation of the usual supply would set wheels going again. The change begins in the great product of the State, cheap cottons, which have advanced in some cases nearly fifty per cent. The mills are at work again, and new corporations are being founded from old. The manufacturing stocks are advancing in value, and a movement of activity is perceptible through all the business of Boston. The simple explanation is that, so far as calicoes and cheap cottons are concerned, people have economized as far as they can, and have consumed their savings in this direction, and now must have a new supply. The stock on hand has been largely used up, so that new goods must be made. Cotton manufacture begins; this causes a large body of operatives to be able to demand more products, and so another wheel is moved, and the whole machinery of trade and production set in motion.

The whole country is in like condition as to many staples with Massachusetts. Too much wool has been raised, and too many woolen goods manufactured for the limited demand. But diminished supply has equalized the conditions. The demand, after long economy, has increased, and wool rises with some classes of woolen goods. Other great staples will soon advance in value. The West and parts of the South, during our business depression, have continued their production, and no doubt now are in a better condition relatively than the East, and will soon affect all our markets by renewed demands. While the great source of the wealth of a country—its crops—continue there need be little fear of permanent disaster. The West is suffering in some directions, but from its own folly. Its railroad interests are depressed, but they had been unduly extended, and bad legislation has crippled them. Yet it must be remembered that the curtailment of railroad operations on the frontier means the diversion of capital to those in the Central West and nearer home. The Central West has resources in agriculture which are by no means exhausted. The West cannot for the present borrow money as freely as it has done, but this may produce a healthful moderation in business. The South, despite the complaints against the negroes, has produced an enormous crop of cotton, and must be comparatively well off.

On the whole the only danger to a permanent revival in business is the somewhat remote one that the Democratic candidate will be the next President. Under a Democratic administration we should look for great disturbances in the industry of the South. The employing class will become more and more separated from the employed. The blacks will be discontented and excited. They will refuse to labor, except on their own bits of ground. The whole production of the South will be disturbed. In the West the inflation party will gather tenfold strength, and we shall have a serious and long-continued struggle over the currency. Whether the movement comes in the form of urging the silver depreciated currency, or the irredeemable paper, it will equally upset business, and confuse all sound reckoning as to the financial future. We shall have another dreadful period of suspense. Production will again be diminished, as it has been. Every interest must wait for the settlement of the currency.

A DEEP Laid CONSPIRACY.

The Dress Reformers have just held their annual convention, and asserted their desire to wear trousers. They have done this with great regularity for many years, and without the slightest apparent result. The public has watched them with a certain languid interest, and agreed that their conduct is certainly very odd. What is still more odd is the fact that no one has, as yet, conceived the idea that the Dress Reformers have certain secret ends which they carefully disguise, and that their demand for trousers as the great and only remedy for all physical and moral evils, is merely a pretext designed to amuse and distract the attention of the public.

It is plain enough that if the desires of

the Dress Reformers do not extend beyond trousers, they have no need to hold conventions. Any Dress Reformer can order a pair of trousers, and put them on in the privacy of her own room—provided, of course, there are no young children in the neighborhood who are addicted to fits in case of sudden fright. Men can put on their own trousers without summoning a hundred or two witnesses, and surely women who call themselves strong-minded ought to be able to perform the same feat in similar conditions. Hence there is no real need of a Dress Reform Convention as a necessary preliminary to the putting on of trousers by the members of the convention. Moreover, it is a notorious fact that no woman has ever yet illustrated on the platform of such a convention any one of the various methods by which trousers may be put on. If the Dress Reformers met together to enjoy in a social way the fascinating pleasure of increasing themselves in trousers, or to test by actual experiment the value of the theory that it is easier to stand on one's head and draw on one's trousers, after the manner of a coat, than it is to put them on in the usual way, there would be some excuse for their fondness for conventions. But no such joyous carnival of trousers has ever been held, and the Dress Reform Convention which met last week was, like all its predecessors, a mere business meeting, at which the Secretary read the usual declaration that the human trousers are the inalienable right of women, and that it is a sin and a shame that men should continue to monopolize that delightful garment.

Now, it is reasonable to suppose that women, calling themselves intelligent, would, year after year, hold utterly purposeless and useless conventions? If not, then it follows that the Dress Reform Conventions have some secret purpose, and that the Reformers voluntarily make themselves ridiculous on the subject of trousers, in order that they may avoid suspicion, and carry on their secret conspiracy undisturbed. Before inquiring what their real purpose is, however, it is necessary to call attention to the phraseology of the most important resolution adopted by the last convention.

In this resolution there is a significant reluctance to use the word "trousers." The convention declares that there should be a proper "garmenture" for women, and that "this garmenture should be of dual form for the legs." Nothing would have been easier for the convention than to have resolved, first, that women require clothing, and secondly, that trousers should be a part of their clothing. Is it conceivable that any man, desiring to express the idea of trousers, would call them a "garmenture of dual form for the legs"? Certainly not. Then we must suppose that in using this phrase the Dress Reformers sought "to conceal their real meaning, and to make the public believe that they were demanding trousers, when they were really demanding something else. If that convention, when it adopted the resolution in question, had meant trousers, it would have said trousers. What it did mean by a "garmenture of dual form for the legs" remains to be seen.

It will be observed that the Reformers openly admit the existence of their legs. They scorn to whisper of "limbs" or "extremities," but boldly speak of their legs as something which can neither be palliated nor denied. There is undoubtedly a reason for this. They wish to familiarize the public mind with the fact that they possess legs, or at all events limbs to that effect, before exhibiting them clad in the mysterious "garmenture of dual form." Here, again, is evidence that the reluctance of the convention to use the term trousers was due to something more than prudery. If the Reformers could fearlessly confess their legs, they could easily have spoken of "trousers," with all that the name implies. They suppressed the word "trousers" because they did not refer to the thing, and their ideal "garmenture of dual form for the legs" can be confounded with the familiar masculine garment which they have hitherto pretended to covet, only by thoughtless or superficial persons.

We have now a clue to the real object of Dress Reform Conventions. They meet not to put on trousers, or to study and develop the hidden possibilities of that garment, but to devise a new and mysterious "garmenture of dual form for the legs." When their plans are fully ripe, they will throw off the mask and their personal petticoats, and burst upon an astonished world clad in the "garmenture" at which the resolution of the Philadelphia Convention so darkly hints. It is our obvious duty to discover the nature and purposes of that "garmenture" before it is too late. No man can foresee the lengths to which these desperate Reformers may go, and if we do not fathom and expose their conspiracy without delay, and thus nip their ominous "garmenture" in the bud, we may be shocked by the sudden appearance of a public procession of Dress Reformers clad in a "garmenture" so unspeakably hideous, that no man having once seen it will want to live, but will be ready to buy and read Gov. TILDEN's political notes, and so perish miserably.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Greenbackers of the Sixth District of Iowa have nominated D. M. Connolly for Congress. The Democrats out in Iowa have a man up for Congress who "doesn't pretend to know whether any of the national debt has been paid or not."

The Republicans of Albany will hold a grand meeting on Thursday evening. Theodore M. Pomeroy and Martin L. Tennesse will speak.

W. W. Guthrie, who was nominated for Congress by the Republican delegates who withdrew from the convention in the First District of Kansas, will not consent to run if the Democrats put a candidate in the field.

Nothing a statement that Hancock and Hooker are out for Tilden, the New-Orleans Republican says. "But one consolation can be gotten out of the fact, and it is that the Confederates did not capture them until after the Union was saved." The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal is much troubled by "independent" Democratic candidates to that State. It says that the safety of the Democratic organization demands that all such be "squelched," and it calls upon the party to "crush them out with the strong hand."

The Lawrence (Kansas) Journal notes that now the Democratic journals, like the State, speak of "the Golden Rule," the able Secretary of the Navy under the late Lincoln, while it used to be "Old Grandy Wells" who used long enough the other day to send more ships to the aid of the Northern fleet who are endeavoring to open the Mississippi to Lincoln's hirelings.

MISSISSIPPI GRAND JURIES.

EVIDENCE THAT THEY IGNORED.

SCENES AT THE ELECTION IN CHICKASAW COUNTY—THREE—ARMED MINORITY—MIDNIGHT VOTING—THE REPUBLICAN TICKET—AN OLD WOMAN SHOT AT HER CABIN DOOR.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1876.

Not one true bill—albeit, red-handed crimes and varied violations of the Election laws are sworn to; but one doubtful vote of any ruffian in Lowndes, De Kalb, or Colfax County has been returned by the Grand Jury that recently assembled at Oxford, the home of representatives Lamar, the Democratic orator who eloquently pleads "for local self-government."

Let us still further look into the evidence given before the Oxford Grand Jury, and see how impotent before the Democratic banditti the present State Government of Mississippi is—how impossible it is for any crime to be punished where the Democratic Party profited by its perpetration.

Chickasaw County in 1873 cast 976 Democratic votes, 1,463 Republican votes. Last autumn it cast 1,778 Democratic votes and only 987 Republican votes.

The testimony given before the Mississippi Committee will prove how this revolution was accomplished; but it is more important to ascertain what the Grand Jury knew about it, in order to discover whether any power but the strong arm of the militia will ever make it possible to have free elections in Mississippi. Let us see, then.

E. W. Hall was one of the Registers of Chickasaw County, and in the performance of his duty had to travel all over the "best" or township. He swears that he heard members of the Democratic party say before the election on various occasions that they intended to carry the election at all hazards. "If they had to make in blood up to their necks, kill a hundred men, and numerous such expressions as these."

Thomas Wagoner swears that "a short time before the election Mr. Frank Barker" let the reader remember this person's name—"told me that if I voted the Radical ticket I would have to leave the county—that I would not be allowed to stay there; and he told me to tell all my colored Radical friends that if they voted the Radical ticket they would not be allowed to live in the county; that the people would not hire negroes who voted the Radical ticket. I heard Mr. J. L. S. Hill tell Henry Potter, who was waging for him, that if he voted the Radical ticket he could not keep the job any longer—that he would turn him off. Potter has told me since that he did not vote because he knew he would have lost his job; he had done so. I heard W. S. Bates tell a colored man named Cooten Bates that if he voted the Radical ticket he would turn him off—that he would rather than fifty dollars that he would not vote the Radical ticket. Cooten Bates has told me since the election that he did not vote for Bates on that he was afraid he would be turned off."

Pinckney Miller swears that "on the Saturday night previous to the election Felix Arnold and three other men rode up to his father's house, three and a half miles north of Okolona. His brother, his mother, his brother Eli, his brother Thomas, a sister, and another girl were in the house at the time. When they first rode up they called for Thomas—said they wanted him to show them the Okolona road. I told them I would show them the road. They said no, they wanted Thomas. I told them my father would come. They said they wanted Thomas, and if he did not come they would fire in on us. We told them he was not coming. They then commenced firing in on us. They shot six times and never stopped. My mother stepped to the door to see if they had gone. Just as she went to the door they fired two more shots through the door and shot my mother. My sister hollered and told them they had shot my mother. They replied they did not care if they killed the whole family. When Tom was in there, and they knew that, and they said that if he voted the Radical ticket they would hang him that night. They then rode off."

What a strange and startling picture of a Local Self Government and of Mississippi civilization this scene would make! Dark; old negro cabin; four armed horsemen; the black mother, bleached and frightened, daughter screaming; the aged freedman and his sons in the background, crouching and trembling for their lives. On the walls, over the fire place, the pictures of Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator, or of Ulysses S. Grant, the victor; or—I am not sure, for the light is dim,—is it the likeness of President Robert E. Lee? Is it must be the portrait of some "traitor" of States when such scenes as this can bring groans from the graves of the martyrs of the Union, who gave up their lives that all races and classes of their countrymen might be free forever!

It is the same witness who speaks: "I was at Okolona on the day of election; saw a great many men there armed; about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon Ed Ezell went up to the colored Baptist Church [the headquarters of the negroes from the country] and came back down town and asked a crowd how it was going. They replied to him that the Democrats were nearly done voting, and that the Republicans were 300 ahead. Ezell said 'if that is the case we are beat now,' and said something about the negroes who had not yet voted who were at the Baptist Church. Polard said, 'No we are not beat!' Then he told the men to get their guns and fall into line; and they rode down town yelling, don't shoot and firing off their rifles. One ball went through a negro's hat. The colored blacks at the church ran in all directions, and were enough to make a man

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS
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NOTED, Sept. 4, special rates for tuition are
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session in May will be: students from \$1.00 to \$3.00
and from \$3.00 to \$5.00, \$1.00; from \$5.00 to \$7.00,
the first two weeks before Sept. 4. Call or send
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FRIDAY NIGHT, 8 P.T. 8
* SOTHERN FAREWELL DESSERT, UNREHEATED,
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* FAREWELL MATINEE.
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* MR. DAILY has to announce that his FIFTH AVENUE
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and will be inaugurated by the production of 1876
 in perfect performance, of LORD LYTON'S brilliant com-
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 a PHENOMENAL CAST, the BOX OFFICE will be
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The following specially selected artists will appear during the preliminary season:

Mezzo-Soprano Robert. Theo. Hamilton, E. M. Hughes, Soprano Mrs. J. W. Hamilton, and Contralto Mrs. Lydia Thompson, John Matthews, W. E. Miller, William Wilson, and Miss Mary Ann O'Connell. Artists, Ida Vernon, Laura Don, and Mand Harrison.

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 WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M.
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 UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
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EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
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NEW ACTS, NEW SKETCHES, NEW BURLESQUE,
Deleahanty and Cummings, Miss Edna Herley,
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amusement.

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A great bill and the coolest Theatre.
Greatest array of talent in the universe.
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LEGS ON THE BRAIN.
Cassamson March. Tableaux Vivants
Evenings at S. Mattie Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 62
WAXLINES B'WAY & Madison 15.55, 40, 75 & \$1
WEDNESDAY 6 more stars added
SATURDAY FANNY, No. 2, and new drama.

PROPOSALS.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. August 23, 1878.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, October 3, 1878, for the early delivery to the Quartermaster's Department, at Philadelphia, Penna., of Jeffersonville, Ind., of two hundred stoves, as follows:

20 Army Cast Iron Wood Heater, No. 1.

20 Army Cast Iron Wood Heater, No. 2.
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20 Army Wrought Iron Wood Heater, No. 4.
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20 Army Cast Iron Coal Heater, No. 6.
20 Army Cast Iron Coal Heater, No. 7.
20 Army Parlor Coal Heater.
20 Army Cooking Range, No. 1.
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Specifications of the kind of covers required can be had upon application at this office.
Each proposal should be in duplicate, and be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that it will be carried out in good faith, if accepted.

Proposals will be received for the whole number of
stores above required, or for any portion thereof.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or
all proposals.
Envelopes containing proposals for the delivery of
stores should be indorsed "Proposals for Stores," and
addressed to the Quartermaster General.
M. C. MEOGS, Quartermaster General.

**PROPOSALS FOR CONVERTING OLD
HOSPITAL BUILDING INTO OFFI-
CES OF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.**

First Qd. Mr. DIST. MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC,
HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE ST.,

19-10K-1087, Aug. 22, 1976.
Sealed proposals for the above-captioned conditions will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on September 29, 1976, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders for the moving of the Administration Building of the Hospital from its present location on Park Street to the new quarters, about 300 yards, and converting same into two (2) sets of Officers' Quarters. Plans and specifications for this work can be seen at this office, and at the office of the Post Quartermaster, Fort Hamilton, New York. Plans and specifications and any information desired may be obtained from the office. Any information furnished outside on application.
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for converting old Hospital Building into Officers' Quarters." and should be delivered to this office.

officers' quarters. U. SAWTICK
 Major and Quarter-master.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
 No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR STREET.
 New York, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF
 Union Pacific Railroad Company Sinking Fund
 bonds to the amount of twenty-eight bonds will be re-
 ceived by the Union Trust Company of New-York,
 and opened at the office of the said company on FRIDAY, September 8, 1876, when the lowest
 offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed val-
 ue ascertained interest.

The above notice is given in conformity with the
 provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1875, and

remaining in the hands of the Trustee by reason of failure of parties holding drawn bonds to notify their section to have such bonds redeemed, shall be forthwith invested by the Trustee.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
for the Southern District of New-York—in the
matter of FRANK WEISLEY and JOHN L. WEISLEY,
Debtors.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy

been issued by said court against the estate of said defunct, and against the estate of John F. Dwyer, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their heirs, assigns, and assigns, is hereby prohibited by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22 day of September, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registrars in bankruptcy of said court.

LIVED DISER Marshal Messenger

N. B. KRAFFT, INC., IN THE DISTRICT COURT
for the United States for the Southern District of New York.
In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Mortimer Hendricks, in said district, fully declared a bankrupt under the revised statutes of the United States, filed April 22, 1876, and discharged from said bankruptcy on the 28th day of September, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the office of John P. Hich, Register in Bankruptcy, 345 Broadway, in the City of New York, in accordance with the laws of the same, when said creditors and other claims provable under said act, and all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons

HIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,—THAT ON THE
25th day of August, A.D., 1870, a warrant to bank-
rupt was issued against the estate of FREDERICK
NIGHT, of New-York, in the County of New-York,
State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bank-
rupt by his own creditors, that the seizure of all prop-
erty and delivery of any property belonging to such
deceased or to him or for his use, and the transfer of any
property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting

and to choose one or more assignees of his case, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at No. 95 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, before Judge Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 1st day of September, A.D. 1878, at Twelve o'clock, by OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York—In matter of ELVIRA GUSEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt has been ordered to be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York

in said district, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of James P. Knight, one of the Registers in Sausserupt, he said signed, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and the annexing the same. Respectfully,
ABRAHAM WALLACE, Assignee.
GERRISON, BAUTHERNET & SPRINGER, Attorneys for Assignee.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS. |

Dundalk.) James A. Mark, Larra Emtly, (both at London.) Arno. Dover Magdala, Johan Fellmann.
The steam-ship Gordon Casile left Gibraltar yesterday after coaling.

MOVILLE, Sept. 4.—The Allan Line steamer *Sarmatian*, Capt. A. rd, from Montreal Aug. 21, and Quebec Aug. 25, for Glasgow and London.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The Lunan formal Mail steamer City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York, Arr. 12.30 p.m. Liverpool, arr. of Queenstown at 8.20 p.m. On this morning with 60 cabin passengers and \$25,000 in specie, having landed passengers and mails she proceeded immediately for Liverpool.

HALE

A MILLION DOLLARS

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

MAMMOTH STOCK

OF

CLOTHING!

MAY STARR & CO

MAX STADLER & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway, New-York.

In accordance with the wish of the Committee.

tee of Creditors, Mr. Frederick Lewis, Assignee of the late firm of MAX STADLER & CO., will offer to the trade at great

SACRIFICE

their mammoth stock of Ready-Made Clothing. The stock is splendidly gotten up and well assorted. The attention of buyers from all parts of the country is urgently invited to this sale.

Great Bargains in Clothing

can be had for CASH.

FREDERICK LEWIS,

Assignee of Max Stadler & Co.,
505 1 507 BROADWAY, N. Y.

005 and 067 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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THE
STANDARD.

Also, Miles' Alarm Cash Drawer.
Store Trunks, Baggage Carrows, all Sizes.

Conceal and Drug Mills, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES:
FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore st., Baltimore.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 68 Camp st., New-Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 93 Main st., Buffalo.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 338 Broadway, Albany.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 403 St. Paul's st., Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 84 King William st., London.
FAIRBANKS BROWN & CO., 2 Milk st., Boston.

FAIRBANKS & SWING, Mission Hall, Pulla & Penn.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 Lake St., Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 139 Walnut St., Sacramento.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 182 Superior St., Liverpool.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood St., Pittsburg.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 5th & Main Sts., Louisville.
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New-York, Maine to California, THE WEEKLY TIMES has no equal.

19

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 5.

RAILROADS.	100 Shares.	100 Shares.	100 Shares.
Atlantic & Pacific	100	100	100
Central	100	100	100
Delaware & Maryland	100	100	100
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Delaware & Virginia	100	100	100
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day, and the bears, while as industrious as ever in circulating stories of coming disaster, were rather shy in putting out fresh short contracts. The natural consequence was that the market, left to itself after an early decline, was prompt to respond to the improvement in the general situation as reflected in the encouraging accounts from all quarters in regard to the prospects of trade and business, and an advance in prices, ranging from 1/2 to 3 per cent, was reached. The entire transactions footed up 170,000 shares, which included 72,600 Lake Shore, 26,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 17,000 Michigan Central, 14,300 New-Jersey Central, 9,400 St. Paul, 8,200 Western Union, 4,900 Erie, 4,300 North-western, 3,100 Rock Island, 2,400 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,900 Pacific Mail, and 1,200 Illinois Central. Lake Shore opened at 49 1/2, declined to 48 1/2, and then advanced, with occasional fluctuations, to 50 1/2, the closing quotation. Michigan Central, opening at 30 1/2, sympathized with Lake Shore, and falling to 29 1/2, advanced to 30 1/2, and then to 31 1/2. The last sale of this stock was at 31 1/2. The Illinois Central inaugurated yesterday was received today, and the price fell to 8 1/2 regular, and 7 1/2 seller 30. The entire transactions for small accounts, and were evidently thrown out to create a scare but failed to accomplish the object in view as the stock was strong in the late dealings and closed at 8 1/2 bid and 8 3/4 asked. North-western common advanced from 35 1/2 to 36 1/2, preferred from 58 1/2 to 59 1/2, Rock Island from 103 to 104, St. Paul common from 29 1/2 to 30 1/2, preferred from 64 1/2 to 65 1/2, Ohio and Mississippi from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, Erie from 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, Pacific Mail from 21 1/2 to 22 1/2, and Western Union from 63 1/2 to 64 1/2. Panama was weak and declined to 12 1/2. The coal stock was lower at the opening, but afterward advanced sharply. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rising from 80 1/2 to 82 1/2, Delaware and Hudson Canal from 80 1/2 to 82 1/2, and New-Jersey Central from 31 to 33 1/2. The last named stock was very scarce for delivery, and commanded 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. for easy.

The money market was easy throughout the day, and the ruling rate for call money was 1/2 per cent. There was no change to report in the market for the offerings of the day. Prime names are still quoted at 3 1/4 per cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was \$450,000. The rate of exchange on New-York at the under-mentioned cities to-day was: Savannah, par; Charleston easier, 3 1/2; 1/2 premium; Cincinnati lower, 50 discount; par; New-Orleans, commercial 1/2, bank 1/2; Chicago, 50 discount, and St. Louis, par to 50 discount.

The London market for securities was decidedly firmer in tone, and both consols and United States bonds showed an improvement of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. Consols advanced to 95 1/2, both for money and the account. United States 1865 (6 1/2) rose to 105 1/2, and closed at 105 1/2; 1867 advanced to 103 1/2, and 104-10, and 1870, these being the closing prices. Erie was weak early in the day, and declined to 8 1/2, closing, however, at 9 1/2. The sum of \$247,000 sterling was gained by the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris rates advanced to 106 1/2. United States New 5s were steady at Frankfurt, selling at 103 1/2.

The sterling exchange market presented no special feature, the business having been light, and chiefly at 84 1/2 for 60-day bills, and 84 1/2 for demand. The nominal rates remain at 84 1/2 and 84 1/2, but the inquiry for bills is very small, and with the probability of free shipments of cotton to Europe in the near future, a further reduction may be expected. There was a firmer undertone to speculation in the Gold-Room, and sales were made at 109 1/2 to 110 1/2, the closing price being 109 1/2. The principal sustaining element is the large "short" interest outstanding. On gold loans the rates were flat, and 1/2 per cent. for carrying and 1/2 to 2 per cent. for borrowing.

Nothing is yet positively known respecting the actual amount of subscriptions to the new 4 1/2 per cent. loan either at this point or abroad, the official figures from London not having been received to-day. To-morrow the result will probably be known, and it is expected that the \$40,000,000 "firm" taken by the Syndicate will have been subscribed for. There was a moderately business in Government bonds at a slightly higher range of prices. The steadiness of gold and the improvement in securities at London imparted a stronger tone to the market. The dealings were well distributed. The transactions in railroad bonds footed up \$25,000, the dealings having been generally at lower figures. New-Jersey Central convertible sold at 77 1/2 against 80 yesterday. New-Jersey Central Firsts, now declined to 10 1/2, while the Consolidated recovered from 86 to 87. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre consolidated were 2 1/2, Lake Shore lower, selling at 49 1/2. Morris and Essex Second advanced 1/2 cent. The North-western and St. Pauls were forced down by certain operators for speculative effect on the shares of those companies, but at the close a firmer tone prevailed. North-western consolidated Gold coupons being held at 92 1/2, with 9 1/2 bid, against sales at 91 1/2 during the afternoon. Union Pacific were firm. Western Pacific declined to 101, and Michigan Central 7s to 103 1/2. State bonds were steady on a small business.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were \$6,427,217, against \$5,346,165 for the corresponding week in 1875, and \$5,997,998 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, were \$180,608,429, against \$173,158,800 for the corresponding period in 1875, and \$203,734,490 in 1874.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
 OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
 OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

JOHN'S THEATRE.—SARAFANOFF.—Mr. F. C. BAZIN,
 Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.—Mr.
 W. J. Florence, Miss F. Watson, Miss W. J. Florence.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO MEN OF SANDY
 BAR.—Mr. Stuart Robinson, Miss Mary Cary.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK.—Mr. E.
 A. Sothorn, Mr. Davidge, Miss Linda Dels.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MINSTREL COMEDY, BURGESS
 Mr. J. W. Tabor, David Reed, Miss Kate Castleton.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CON-
 CERT.—Under the direction of Mr. J. S. Gilmore.

WOODS MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—CURIOUS
 VIEWS.—Afternoon and evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
 Messrs. Hartigan and Hart, Miss Ada Richmond.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF
 PAINTINGS.—Daytime only.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY
 ENTERTAINMENT.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTREL AND COMICAL
 ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTREL, FARCES,
 AND NEGRO COMICALITY.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY AND MINSTREL
 ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION
 OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

PARLOR VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY
 ENTERTAINMENT.

TRIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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 reports, and is free from all objectionable ad-
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 vised to be read by all persons. The diagrams and
 many other valuable features, which are not ad-
 mitted into the columns of any other paper.

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TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

SEVENTH EDITION.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE TIMES
 CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT HAS BEEN
 EXHAUSTED, A SIXTH EDITION OF
 50,000 HAS BEEN PRINTED AND DIS-
 PATCHED TO PENNSYLVANIA, AND
 THE SEVENTH EDITION OF THIS
 MOST EFFECTIVE OF CAMPAIGN
 DOCUMENTS IS NOW IN PREPARA-
 TION. ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT IN
 AT ONCE.

While the evidences of the good work
 done in Vermont are before our readers, we
 may as well remind Republican organiza-
 tions in other States that this work has
 been accomplished with little or no outside
 aid. The increased majorities of yesterday
 are the results of a painstaking canvass, a
 thorough presentation of the issues of the
 campaign by means of newspapers and
 public speakers, and, generally speaking,
 of systematic work ably directed by an ex-
 tending able and active State Committee.
 We have had the best possible means of
 judging how intelligently and how industri-
 ously the Republican campaign in Ver-
 mont has been prosecuted, and we commend
 the example of our friends in the Green
 Mountain State to the imitation of Republi-
 cans throughout the Union.

Our special correspondent, in whose judg-
 ment we place implicit reliance, expresses
 the opinion that Indiana is safe for a Republi-
 can majority in October. Should his
 opinions be verified by the result, the
 local organizations of Indiana will owe
 very little thanks to the National Com-
 mittee for the successful issue of the contest.
 Without reflecting on the good intentions
 or the personal character of the estimable
 gentlemen composing the Executive Com-
 mittee, it may be safely asserted that their
 faith has been a good deal more conspicuous
 than their works. Our Democratic friends
 will probably be surprised to hear that up
 to the end of last week the Republi-
 can campaign in Indiana had not been
 outside of the extent of a dollar by any one
 outside of the State. Mr. TILDEN, whose
 money-box has been tapped a good deal
 more freely than he finds agreeable, will
 probably make some useful reflections over
 this intelligence. It is the old story of
 what the Quakers used to call "the
 ruling power at last. A brilliant show of
 organization backed by barrels of green-
 backs will not carry the country against the
 solid sense of the people. That is, on the
 whole, a consoling reflection for Republi-
 cans, whose central organization has not, so
 far, shown either brilliancy or usefulness.

Delaware offers an earnest of what may
 be expected in November. The City of
 Wilmington yesterday elected a Republican
 Council by a majority of 1,207, the members
 standing fourteen to seven, and showing a
 clear majority in eight of the ten wards.
 The city was Democratic last year, but the

Municipal Government, like the House of
 Representatives, has shown too plainly for
 popular endurance what constitutes "prac-
 tical reform" from Democratic hands.

The World is greatly disturbed over the
 idea that THE TIMES has "a free run of the
 Government archives, for it entertains its
 readers with the income declared by promi-
 nent lawyers in 1832." This statement is
 made the text of one of those peculiarly
 idiotic articles for which the World has
 always been famous, but in which it has
 recently excelled itself. Our contemporary
 frets itself without cause. Even if we had
 access to "the Government archives," we
 should not think of engaging in the vain
 quest of seeking for the income tax returns
 of any present or previous editor of the
 World. But it happens that the only "ar-
 chives" to which we have had access are
 to be found in a publication called the "In-
 come Record, a list giving the taxable in-
 come of every resident of New-York," pub-
 lished some twelve years ago by the
 American News Company. The World can
 probably procure a copy of that
 pamphlet, and when it does it may be
 able to verify a point to which it
 unaccountably fails to refer, viz: the in-
 come returned in 1833 by WILLIAM M.
 TWEED, lawyer. About that time this
 quondam friend of the World was said by
 Mr. TILDEN to have been insolvent, yet he
 paid tax on an income of \$8,930, while Mr.
 TILDEN himself, whose solvency was never
 doubted, swindled the Government and
 perjured himself by swearing to a net in-
 come of only \$7,118.

Mr. McPHERSON's contribution to the lit-
 erature of the campaign has just made its
 appearance. His *Hand Book of Politics* are
 a treasury of documents and facts which no
 man who is required to discuss current
 topics could very well dispense with. The
 volume for 1876 is equal to the best of its
 predecessors in matter and arrangement.
 It brings the record of political action, Na-
 tional and State, down to the 15th of July,
 and therefore has all the data required for
 judging intelligently of the issues embraced
 in the local as well as the national contest
 of the year. The chapters embodying the
 executive and legislative action on affairs
 in several of the Southern States, the judi-
 cial decisions and opinions on questions
 bearing directly upon our governmental
 system, and the constitutional amendments,
 made and pending, in various States, have
 a permanent value aside from partisan con-
 siderations. The record of parties on unset-
 tled questions is sufficiently full, and the
 compiler's well-established reputation is a
 guarantee for the accuracy of his work.

On the 29th ult. a suggestive paragraph
 was published in the *Itasca Journal*, and
 was reproduced in these columns. The fol-
 lowing are its essential points: "We hold
 in our hands evidence conclusive of opera-
 tions by and through the Insurance Ring
 of the leading life insurance compa-
 nies of the City of New-York on what pur-
 ports to be lots and tracts of land in the
 northern part of this State, but
 which are about as valuable as an
 equal quantity of moonshine. These
 loans have been largely negotiated
 and made by SMITH M. WOOD, Captain
 General of the Insurance Ring." The pa-
 ragraph further states that these conclusive
 evidences of fraud were placed in the hands
 of Gov. TILDEN during the Winter of 1875;
 that they did not prevent TILDEN from
 nominating WOOD as Superintendent of the
 Insurance Department, and we may add
 from retaining him as one of his most val-
 ued and trusted political advisers. "The
 Journal has so far left these mysterious
 transactions unexplained. Can it not be
 induced to break silence on the subject
 now? Graver interests than those of a po-
 litical canvass depend upon a thorough ex-
 amination of charges of this character."

THE VICTORY IN VERMONT.

Every one conceded, Democrats as well
 as Republicans, that Vermont would give
 an average majority this year, but only a
 few observers were prepared for the Republi-
 can victory which has been achieved.
 The organs of Mr. TILDEN were careful yes-
 terday to warn us that if we hoped to
 carry Vermont by 27,000 majority. This
 was based on a deliberate misrepresentation,
 because the average of the last four
 elections of Governor preceding the election
 of a President has been but 22,941, or in
 round numbers 23,000, and every vote above
 this majority is a solid gain. Moreover, the
 average majority in all the elections of
 Governor for the last ten years has been but
 22,221, and the highest ever reached
 has been that of 1863, which was only 27,
 226. Had FAIRBANKS, therefore, received
 but 23,000 majority yesterday, we should
 have had abundant reason to be satisfied,
 and to expect the strong majority for
 President which we have received ever
 since 1860. But the Democratic organs, as
 we have said, took the trouble to point out
 to us that we must reach 27,000, or be pre-
 pared for defeat, and that if we did reach
 27,000 we might be assured of victory. We
 accept their own mode of interpreting the
 election, and ask them what they think of
 the actual returns?

These show that the Republicans have
 carried the State by at least 28,000, and in-
 dicate very strong probability that it will
 be over 30,000. The returns come in slowly,
 but those which reach us first, though they
 are from the districts where the Democrats
 are the strongest, and where they expected
 to make the greatest gains, show that
 if the two parties maintain
 the same relative position in the remainder
 of the State, the Republicans cannot fail to
 get at least 27,000 majority. The returns
 from the remainder of the State, however,
 will not bear out even the poor promise
 afforded to the Democrats by those first at
 hand. On the contrary, they will, according
 to most accurate and careful observers, give
 decided Republican gains, and the State
 may be safely set down for 30,000.

This is a good beginning. The people of
 Vermont are among the most intelligent
 and sincere in the country. They under-
 stand the questions they are voting on, and
 they have given a decision which every one
 must respect. Nor this alone. In 1868,
 when the voters of Vermont cast 58,000
 ballots for Governor, and gave the
 Republicans a majority of 27,000, they
 cast only 56,000 for President, and the

Republican majority was 32,000. This was
 because 2,000 more Republicans came to
 the polls in November, and 3,000 Democrats
 staid at home. In 1872 the same thing oc-
 curred on nearly as large a scale. In other
 words a decided Republican majority at this
 first important election of the year fixes
 the set of the tide. The effect in
 Vermont is only that which is felt
 everywhere. It will show itself on Monday
 in Maine, and when the Democrats of this
 State meet in Saratoga next week to mend
 their headless ticket, they will have the
 cheerful knowledge that the two most sig-
 nificant of the early contests have gone
 against them, and that their cause is hope-
 less.

"THROTTLING THE SOUTH."

The vehemence with which the Demo-
 cratic journals assail the Attorney Gen-
 eral's instructions to United States Marshals
 is a significant commentary upon the con-
 dition of the South and the methods relied
 upon by the supporters of TILDEN to
 achieve success. It might be supposed,
 after scanning the head-lines which intro-
 duce the document to Democratic readers,
 that the Federal Government is engaged in
 a vile conspiracy to crush by military force
 the electoral rights of the Southern
 people. "Dragoning the South," exclaims
 one; "The Bayonet Conspiracy!" ejaculates
 another. As if these phrases were not em-
 phatic enough, explanatory sentences fol-
 low. "The Administration preparing to
 throttle the South," are the terms employed
 in one instance; in a second they read, "On
 mere suspicion of disorder troops can be
 summoned to interfere with elections."

Such being the outbursts of partisan fury in
 this latitude, at the prospect of Demo-
 cratic calculations being upset in some of
 the Southern States, we can easily im-
 agine to what lengths the Southerners will
 go on finding their little game spoiled by
 this "edict from Washington." The At-
 torney General will be likened to an un-
 scrupulous minister of a tyrannical ruler;
 parallels will be imported from Russia to
 the evident disadvantage of the United
 States; and the American people will be
 called upon to rise in their might and over-
 throw the odious despotism.

The common sense of the country will
 put its own construction upon these absurd
 misrepresentations of what is to all intents
 and purposes a judicial exposition of a just
 and very important law. The circular will
 be read more carefully with the view of dis-
 covering on what pretexts and with what
 means the Southern States are to be "throt-
 tled" and "dragoned." It will be found
 to have no other intent than the repression
 of intimidation and violence. The in-
 terference for which it provides will be
 seen to resolve itself into an exercise of
 legal authority to protect citizens in the en-
 joyment of their undoubted rights. Instead
 of enjoining the Marshals to "dragoon" or
 to "throttle" the Southern people, it merely
 directs that one class of Southerners shall
 not be permitted to molest another class
 whose political principles and preferences
 differ from their own. The "terrible
 tyranny" which Federal officials are in-
 structed to exercise, and for the furtherance
 of which Federal troops may be called
 into requisition, is the tyranny which says
 to armed and organized Democrats, "You
 shall not disturb Republican meetings, in-
 timidate Republican voters or speakers, or
 by force and fraud obtain possession of the
 polls." The whole object of the circular is
 to prevent lawless interruptions of political
 meetings, and to destroy the system of ter-
 ror and coercion which has been organized
 in several of the Southern States. The
 machinery which the Attorney General sets
 in motion is supplied by the law to meet
 precisely the contingencies which are fore-
 shadowed in the circular; and only they
 will feel its operation unpleasantly who
 defy the law, and so render themselves
 amenable to its penalties. The Attorney
 General would have neglected an obvious
 duty had he allowed the law in this matter
 to remain a dead letter; and the President
 could not have refused his sanction without
 incurring a very grave responsibility.

The outcry which the promulgation of
 the circular has occasioned is, indeed, the
 best proof of the necessity that exists for it.
 The adage prefixed by CARLIZE to his
 "Charities" may be used by Attorney Gen-
 eral TART as an answer to the attacks upon
 him: "Where there is smoke there is fire."
 There would be no objection to the enforce-
 ment of the law if there were no offence
 for it. The basis on which it rests will
 commend itself to the friends of order and
 liberty everywhere; and if, meanwhile, it
 grates harshly upon the nerves of Southern
 Democrats, they must remember that they
 have provoked it by the persecution of Re-
 publican neighbors, and by outrages that
 would not be endured for a day in other
 parts of the Union.

THE QUESTION OF MAJORITY.

When a political party is in a minority it
 sets a hard task for the party in majority.
 "You must do better than this!" cries the
 minority organ, "or you are ruined and
 bankrupt." Just now, when the September
 elections in New-England are supposed to
 furnish some indication of the general drift
 of public opinion, the Democratic organs
 are vociferous in their exactions. They do
 not propose to do anything themselves.
 They will lie back and see the Republicans
 work. They set the pole up high and shout,
 "Now jump over that, or you are gone."
 The World, for example, has turned its arith-
 metic man loose in Maine. That singular
 genius gives the gubernatorial votes for
 the last four Presidential years—1860, 1864,
 1868, and 1872. In the first named year
 there was an independent Republican can-
 didate in the field. He drew about two thou-
 sand from the Republican strength. Yet the
 figure of the World reckons up an average
 Republican majority of 18,000, ignoring the
 fact that all of its previous calculations were
 based on a plurality, which is a very differ-
 ent thing from a majority when more than
 two candidates are in the field. This hard
 taskmaster then exclaims, "The Republi-
 cans must carry Maine by 18,000 majority;
 less than that is a whipping."

Vermont next engages the attention of
 our Democratic contemporary. It is de-
 clared that the Democrats will undoubtedly
 succeed in considerably decreasing the
 Republican majority, and that if this is
 done, the result will be "quite as satisfac-
 tory as carrying a doubtful State." It
 does not appear that this rosy anticipa-
 tion has been realized. According to

latest accounts, we should say, the Demo-
 cratic vote in Vermont may be
 classed as "scattering." Even the astute
 and well-balanced *Sun* has been drawn a
 little out of its orbit by the mathematical
 juggles of the World. For example, the *Sun*
 says that the average Republican Gubernatorial
 majority in Vermont for the past four
 Presidential elections is 27,000, anything
 below that foreshadowing an overwhelming
 defeat in the national canvass, or, as the
Sun remorselessly puts it, "the doom of
 HAYES." We are not willing to submit
 without a struggle. While entirely willing
 to abide by the voice of the people, and to
 yield a ready acquiescence to the wise con-
 clusions of the *Sun*, but we must firmly pro-
 test against being deluded by any false fig-
 ures. It is by no means true that the aver-
 age Republican majority in Vermont is
 27,000. As the World justly says, returns
 must be compared with those of Presiden-
 tial years. The *Sun* gives the following
 as the correct returns for the years men-
 tioned: For Governor in 1860, 25,000 Re-
 publican majority; in 1864, 29,000; in 1868,
 28,000; in 1872, 26,000. These Republican
 majorities for the four Presidential years
 are made to yield an average of 27,000; and
 if we do not keep to that figure this year,
 we are "doomed." It is asking a great deal
 of the Republicans in the face of a "Demo-
 cratic reform which is sweeping the coun-
 try."

Somewhat, the figures which our versatile
 contemporary has furnished us do not cor-
 respond with those of the best authorities.
 The World, in its admirable Almanac for the
 current year, for example, puts the Republi-
 can Gubernatorial majorities in Vermont in
 Presidential years as follows: 1860,
 20,230; 1864, 18,977; 1868, 27,226; 1872,
 25,333, which is considerably below the
 generous figures conceded to us by the *Sun*.
 And, instead of an average of 27,000, which
 that sprightly journal gives us, it will be
 perceived that the Republicans have an
 average majority of about 23,000 in the four
 Presidential years above mentioned. The
 test, if we are to be submitted to such a test,
 will turn on a Republican majority for
 Governor of 23,000 in Vermont this
 year. We are happy to inform our friends
 of the *Sun* and World that this handsome
 figure has been reached. And if still shall be
 urged that we ought to have rolled up a
 majority of 27,000 in Vermont, in order to
 preserve the prestige of the Republican
 Party, we take great pleasure in assuring
 our somewhat exacting friends that we
 can comply with their wishes, and still have
 a handsome margin. Any other little favors
 in that line which may be required of the
 Republican Party, we may confidently as-
 sure our mathematical contemporaries shall
 be forthcoming whenever due application is
 made.

It should not be forgotten, however, that
 there is another side to this question. If
 the question of majorities is to decide in
 advance the fate of the Presidential candi-
 dates, the Tilden men may as well haul
 down their banners, close up their Liberty
 street bureau, and sell out the campaign
 literature which has accumulated at head-
 quarters. If HAYES was doomed unless
 Vermont sustained the old-fashioned Re-
 publican majority, it necessarily fol-
 lows that "Shammy" is doomed if the
 Republican majority in the Green
 Mountain State exceeds that standard. The
 Republicans of Vermont have done more
 than was required of them. They have
 gone beyond the mark set for them by
 our exacting friends in the Tilden camp. Really,
 there is nothing left for the opposition but
 to confess that they have been beaten out
 of sight. It is a dangerous thing to set a
 limit to a Republican majority in a year like
 this. If the Democrats had been smart, they
 would have demanded that we should carry
 Vermont by 30,000 majority. And even then
 it would have been done.

A GROWING VICE.

In a recent issue of a Philadelphia news-
 paper a householder of that city announced
 that he desired to rent certain rooms to "a
 genteel gent," with "a refined wife," but
 that no "gent," whether "genteel" or
 otherwise, who used tobacco in any shape
 or form, would be received. He further announced
 that he had rejected nearly one hundred applicants
 for the rooms in question on the ground that
 they and all were addicted to tobacco,
 and that no money could induce him to ad-
 mit a consumer of tobacco beneath his roof.
 This shameless advertisement is only one
 of many evidences of the extent to which
 the degrading vice of abstinence from to-
 bacco pervades the noblest instincts of man-
 kind. It is probable that, the strongest
 passion which nature has implanted in the
 Philadelphia breed is a desire to let rooms
 at high prices to Centennial visitors. Among
 the more thoughtful Philadelphians it is
 held as a matter of faith that Philadelphia
 was founded and has grown to its present
 size for the express purpose of letting rooms
 and an occasional hack to the nations of
 the earth, who are delivered into her hand
 in "this Centennial year," as a lawful and
 predestined prey. What, then, must be the
 strength of that terrible habit which can
 render the Philadelphia deaf to the voice
 of nature, and induce him to spurn the pro-
 faned dollars of the tobacco smoker? It
 is indeed disheartening to find a Philadelphia
 householder, who at some period in his life
 was doubtless an innocent and kind-
 hearted man, deliberately ignoring the great
 mission of his being, casting contempt upon
 his native city, and permitting the Centen-
 nial visitor to go unheeded. Such, how-
 ever, is the perverting influence of an un-
 natural and depraved habit.

The growth of the habit of abstinence
 from tobacco has been very obvious during
 the last four or five years. The fate of the
 late Mr. TRASK, who was so completely
 under the dominion of the anti-tobacco
 habit that he permitted himself to write the
 most dreary tracts ever composed by an en-
 feebled intellect, seems to have had no effect
 in convincing his fellow-sufferers of the evil
 of their course. On the other hand, the high
 price of cigars, and the venomous hostility
 to the Union which led men to abstain from
 smoking lest they should increase the rev-
 enue of the Government, have had a vast
 influence in inducing parsimonious and un-
 principled persons to abstain from tobacco.
 The statistics of this loathsome vice would
 astonish the careless and unthinking. It is
 estimated that at least ten per cent. of na-
 tive American men are confirmed enemies of
 the weed, while the number of women who
 openly express their hostility to tobacco in

any form is simply appalling. And what is
 the most painful feature of this wide-spread
 vice, is its certain tendency to deprive its
 votaries of all regard for the rights of those
 who live purer and more smoky lives.

Our public conveniences afford a constant
 illustration of this unhappy state of things.
 On many of our street-car smokers are po-
 sitively forbidden to ride, while non-smokers
 are freely permitted to occupy the seats.
 On board our ferry-boats the best cabin is
 entirely given up to victims of the anti-to-
 bacco habit, and smokers are thrust into a
 nauseous den insultingly called the "gents'
 cabin." On railway trains smokers are
 forced to occupy the car nearest to the en-
 gine, in order that in case of a collision
 they may be killed or wounded, and in their
 theatres smoking is absolutely prohibited.
 If the non-smokers were in a majority, the
 tameness with which smokers submit to these
 humiliations might be understood, but that
 a few score men, devoid of the least
 scent of tobacco, and without even a clay
 pipe in their possession, should be permitted
 to poison themselves with pure air in the
 best cabin of a ferry-boat while hundreds of
 smokers are driven into the "gents' cabin"
 or compelled to stand on deck, is a curious
 and disheartening phase of American civiliza-
 tion.

In fact the victims of the anti-tobacco
 habit seem determined to forcibly bring
 mankind under the dominion of the same
 pernicious vice. They are not ashamed to
 confess the atrocious sentiment that smokers
 have no rights which non-smokers are bound
 to respect. If they had the power they
 would banish tobacco from the world, and
 would drive the smoker out of existence.
 The Philadelphian who will neither
 lodge, feed, nor fleece a smoker is only a
 little more outspoken than the rest of his
 class. Unless steps are taken to arrest the
 flood of hostility to tobacco which now
 threatens to engulf our once happy land,
 the near future will be one from which
 every enterprising tobaccoist will shrink
 back in horror and dismay.

What is needed is not force, but argu-
 ment. We must leave the non-smoker to perceive
 the consequences of his body and soul de-
 stroying vice. A pledge binding its signer
 to use a definite quantity of tobacco daily
 should be persistently circulated, and signa-
 tures kindly solicited. Among the young
 tobacco societies should be organized and
 infantile "hands of smoke" should make
 war with banners, picnics, and other differ-
 ent weapons against the giant evil of abstin-
 ence from tobacco. If this is done, the
 number of those who are confirmed non-
 smokers will receive few recruits, and in
 turn it will be possible to pass a law in
 every State by which non-smokers shall be
 tolerated only on the forward platforms of
 street cars, and be permitted to ride on rail-
 way trains only on conditions of stowing
 themselves among the coal or in the bag-
 gage-car.

Of course, such a crusade would provoke
 the bitter hostility of the enemies of to-
 bacco. The wicked inevitably hate the
 good; but pure and upright men can afford
 to brave the onrush of those depraved
 beings who insist that pure air is the birth-
 right of every man, and that no one has a
 right to fill his neighbor's nose with the
 fumes of tobacco smoke. These atrocious
 opinions are what we might naturally ex-
 pect from men corrupted by years of abstin-
 ence from tobacco, and they deserve only a
 pitying smile from those who lead more
 fragrant and cloudy lives, and have a better
 knowledge of the ways of salvation.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"Go on and finish the ticket." They fin-
 ished it.

The Prohibitionists of Onondaga County have
 nominated a full ticket.

The Republicans of the Second District of
 West Virginia have nominated Col. Ward H. Lamson
 for Congress.

The Democrats of the First District of Ala-
 bama have nominated J. T. Jones, for Congress after
 a great number of balloting.

One of Tilden's Southern papers, the Augusta
 (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, pleasantly speaks of "a lot
 of bunnies who call themselves 'Boys in Blue.'"

If the Boston *Journal* had followed copy-
 strictly, it would not have incorrectly asserted that
 Connecticut will choose members of Congress next
 April.

Judge T. H. Caswell, of Nevada City, Cal., a
 life-long Democrat and one of the most influential in
 the country, has repudiated Tilden and Hendricks
 and declared himself in favor of the election of
 Hayes and Wheeler.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says that
 there is talk in that State that ex-Gov. Scalesbury
 desires to succeed Ell in the Senate, and that Gov.
 Cochran's appointments are made with a view to
 strengthen that scheme.

A member of Tilden's Vermont State Com-
 mittee recently sent to the Democratic Head-
 quarters in Boston for a set of "Tilden and reform"
 songs, and to send every one of them back, as
 they were all adapted to the Southern market.

A Southern Democratic paper, speaking of
 this State, says that the nomination of Seymour
 "seems to have been made absolutely necessary by
 the attitude of the Republican Convention," and
 refusing to run, which is the natural defence of
 the "this Centennial year," as a lawful and
 predestined prey. What, then, must be the
 strength of that terrible habit which can
 render the Philadelphia deaf to the voice
 of nature, and induce him to spurn the pro-<

PRICE FOUR CENTS

A FAC SIMILE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE'S AFFIDAVIT, CONTRASTED WITH VARIOUS ITEMS OF HIS INCOME--A CONVINCING THOUGH INCOMPLETE SHOWING WHICH CONVICTS MR. TILDEN OF PERJURY AND OF CHEATING THE GOVERNMENT

INCOME OF 1862.

SOME ITEMS OF THE TRUE STATEMENT

(Signed)

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 26th day
Aug 13 1912

Assistant Assessor.

DEDUCT

For expenses of office, repairs, and taxes.....		\$6,500	
For fees received, but not earned, in 1862.....	12,500—	19,000	
Net Income on Democratic interpretation, of law.....		\$39,000	
Net Income as sworn to by Mr. Tilden.....		7,118	
Professional Income fraudulently concealed.....		\$81,882	

	SUMMARY.	Amount.	Amount of Tax.
Income subject to five per cent.....		\$39,000	\$4,450 00
Interest returned subject to three per cent.....		7,118	213 54
Portion of unpaid debt to the Government.....			\$4,236 54

pinnacle, wrap his remains in it, and bury him further out of sight than did a former generation bury the traitor Aaron Burr.

AMUSEMENTS.

THERN.
 NEWELL
 TIMES
 MORROW AT 2.
 HEREIN AS DUNDREARY.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
 BROADWAY AND 28TH ST.
 Manager and Proprietor,.....MR. AUGUSTINE DALY
 TO-NIGHT AT 8.
 FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR.
SOTHERN
 AS LORD DUNDREARY
 WITH AN AMERICAN

"TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 12, Mr. DALY begs to announce that he

will begin his eighth regular season with the production of "THE LITTLE" a brilliant comedy, arranged in six

MONEY.

Leading will be offered with a cast of IMPORTATIONS, and as a special attraction, "COOLHIAN, recently of the success of Wales Theatre, London, who will make his appearance as "WELSH." * * * Box seats now open."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Price:..... Mr. THESEIAN SECON

Manager..... Mr. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON.

A POPULAR SUCCESS.

VEGETARIAN EVENING AT 8, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
 0, Brod Street, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839,

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MR. J. LEVI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 19,
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WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BRONX SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR.—MR. STUART ROBINSON, MR. THEO. HAMILTON, MISS MARY CARY, MATINEE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—MR. N. A. SOLOMON, MR. W. DAVENPORT, MR. J. LEWIS, MATINEE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE MERRY DOLLAR.—MR. W. J. FLORENCE, MR. P. WATSON, MR. W. J. FLORENCE, MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KARAKAPALUS.—MR. F. C. BAUER, MR. AGNES BOOTH, GRAND BALLET AND OPERA, MATINEE.

SAGE THEATRE.—KIDNAPING, COMEDY, BURLESQUE, MESSRS. J. W. TUDOR, DAVID BLEED, J. WILD, MATINEE.

VILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND INTERNATIONAL CONCERT under the direction of Mr. P. S. GILMORE.

FOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. MATINEE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—MRS. HARRISON AND HART, MISS ADAH KIDGWOOD, MATINEE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTREL, FANCY, AND PIANO COMEDIES. MATINEE.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY AND MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTREL AND COMEDY. MATINEE.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. MATINEE.

CIVIC THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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The New-York Times is the best family paper published, contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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income at \$800 less than the ridiculous amount which he finally determined on. Mr. DORSEIMER intimates that when the "defense" does appear, it will be to the effect that from 1857 to 1867 Mr. TILDEN was "really a bankrupt." This will be news indeed to the friends of the great railroad lawyer, and may explain some things which have rather puzzled Messrs. POTTER & STYMUS, and others of his creditors. But, though a bankrupt, he contrived, it seems, "to redeem the old homestead" and to aid his brothers, TILDEN & Co., of New-Lebanon, to the extent of half a million of dollars. The half million appears to have been allowed up in the drug, extract, and other business, in which we must assume, otherwise the "defense" would be nonsensical, that SAMUEL J. TILDEN was a partner. By the time Mr. TILDEN has that explanation ready we may be able to accompany it with some interesting correspondence relating to a certain war contract for extract of coffee, executed by the not over-scrupulous firm of TILDEN & Co.

TWEED is reported to have been captured at Vigo, in Spain, and to be now imprisoned in a fortress, awaiting, we presume, the exercise of some form of international courtesy which may compensate for the lack of an extradition treaty. The story is not credited by well-informed Tammany Hall politicians, who, indeed, incline to the belief that TWEED has never quitted the City. It is tolerably certain that the Democratic Committees would view with some little apprehension the return of TWEED at the present juncture. Mr. TILDEN has made some rather broad statements about the stinginess in political matters of the ex-"Boss," which might be found as difficult to sustain as the income tax affidavits of the perjured candidate. It is stated quite openly by the friends of SWEENEY that his case will never be brought to trial while Mr. TILDEN can exercise any control over the course of justice. SWEENEY's lawyers are said to have in their possession checks amounting to \$20,000 or \$30,000 indorsed by Mr. TILDEN as Chairman of the State Committee. When on the witness-stand in March last, Mr. TILDEN confidently stated that the amount of SWEENEY's contributions to the State Committee did not exceed \$3,000. The Democratic candidate is probably right in assuming that one charge of perjury is enough to have on hand at a time.

The "arithmetical man" of the World has made a startling discovery. It is that when Vermont shall have a population of a million and a half, and shall poll 205,000 votes, the State will go Democratic by a majority which is carefully estimated at 14,822. The World man thinks that this phenomenon will be visible in the year 1886. The author of this arithmetical romance makes the quite unnecessary observation that he cannot lie. Nobody will accuse him of that. A charge of lying implies that the person accused is supposed to possess a certain degree of moral accountability. We should not characterize the imaginations of a lunatic as lies, any more than we should the statements of a savage about the power of his fetish. But unless as psychological curiosities, we should not suppose them fit to become the subject of serious controversy.

An extraordinary story from a trapper, who says he saw the Custer fight, comes to us from Minnesota. The report is most circumstantial in all its details, and describes the slaughter of the gallant band and the torture of the survivors with horrible minuteness. If this account is true, CUSTER did not fall upon an Indian village unexpectedly to the Sioux, but they had watched him all the way across the country from stream to stream. The most incredible part of the tale is that which relates to the trapper's kindly detention by SITTING BULL, while that warrior destroyed CUSTER's command and deliberately put to death by torture several of his captives.

A SCRAP OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

If there is one thing, more than another, of which the Democratic Party is proud, it is its direct descent from the historic organization of ante-war times. The party that proposes to "reform" every department of the National Government is that which still clings to the tradition of "the good old times" of POLK, PIERCE, and BUCHANAN. One would suppose that TILDEN was the evangel of a new gospel of truth and honesty; that he preached the economy and frugality of some far-off period when Democrats were in power and all was well. Indeed, the sham Reformer is never weary of telling about what "our fathers" did—meaning thereby the fathers of the Democratic Party. It was a Democrat who invented the pestilent doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and Democrats, from then until now, though hypocritically harping on civil service reform, have steadily lived up to that cardinal principle. And this party, which has made office articles of merchandise, and has committed some of the most monstrous public thefts ever known, asks to be put again in power and given a chance to reform the administration of the Government!

If the Democratic House of Representatives, which has just made such an uproar over its investigations and "disclosures," had secured some such fruitful subject of inquiry as that which the last two Democratic Administrations furnished, the country might well have been astonished. During the Administration of BUCHANAN, for example, when the thieves probably thought that their crimes would be hidden in the ruins of the Republic, millions of money were stolen by Democratic office-holders. There is nothing in the history of these later times, except the thefts of the Tammany Ring in New-York, which is equal in magnitude to the frauds committed by the Indian Ring under Democratic rule. These were consummated while the notorious "JAKE" THOMPSON was Secretary of the Interior and FLOYD was Secretary of War. They were begun as far back as the time of JAMES K. POLK. Briefly, Congress agreed to remove the Cherokees to the lands now occupied by them in the Indian Territory. Five million dollars was appropriated for the purchase of their lands east of the Mississippi, and the further sum of \$1,647,067 was appropriated for the expenses of removal, medical attendance, improvements, &c. It was agreed that the Cherokees should give \$500,000 for the land which they were to

occupy, and a similar amount was to be set apart as a trust fund for their benefit. In this way, \$4,000,000 would be left for division among the Cherokees, all necessary expenses being provided for. What was the result? A ring of Democratic office-holders and lobbyists was formed, and, not only was the appropriation of \$1,647,067 exhausted, but an iroquois was made upon the balance of the sum originally appropriated. So when the agents of the War Department, which department then had control of Indian affairs, presented their accounts, the whole amount was nearly consumed. By some hocus-pocus, the ring got away with only about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the \$5,000,000 intact. The Cherokees were deliberately swindled by the Democratic officials out of nearly \$3,000,000. They refused to accept this settlement, and appealed to the treaty. A Democratic Congress, controlled by one of the most corrupt lobbies known in the United States, indorsed that robbery. In all our dealings with the Indians there is no more disgraceful chapter than this.

The removal of the Choctaw Indians was another Democratic job which was farmed out to political favorites. The history of this corrupt transaction is embodied in a report made to the Forty-third Congress by Mr. COMINGO, of Missouri, a Democratic Representative, who had exhausted the subject. From this report it appeared that the illegal charges against the Choctaws, concocted by a ring of speculating officials, amounted to \$1,787,585; and of this sum Mr. COMINGO said there was not a dollar "which an honest Chancellor would have held properly chargeable against the Choctaw nation." These two jobs, with incidental matters of the ex-"Boss," which might be found as difficult to sustain as the income tax affidavits of the perjured candidate. It is stated quite openly by the friends of SWEENEY that his case will never be brought to trial while Mr. TILDEN can exercise any control over the course of justice.

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The "arithmetical man" of the World has made a startling discovery. It is that when Vermont shall have a population of a million and a half, and shall poll 205,000 votes, the State will go Democratic by a majority which is carefully estimated at 14,822. The World man thinks that this phenomenon will be visible in the year 1886. The author of this arithmetical romance makes the quite unnecessary observation that he cannot lie. Nobody will accuse him of that. A charge of lying implies that the person accused is supposed to possess a certain degree of moral accountability. We should not characterize the imaginations of a lunatic as lies, any more than we should the statements of a savage about the power of his fetish. But unless as psychological curiosities, we should not suppose them fit to become the subject of serious controversy.

FALLACIES ABOUT SILVER.

The most childish of the many silly pretensions put forward by the silverists is that the clause in the Coinage act of 1873, demonetizing the silver dollar, was inserted at the instigation of the bondholders. It is darkly hinted that if the truth were known, it would be found that the clause was surreptitiously inserted through the machinations of a certain noted English capitalist, whose name is withheld. No ground is given for this opinion, but it is left to be inferred that this unnamed foreign plutocrat needed only the opportunity to engineer so dark a deed. This style of assertion is the sheerest nonsense. It is more; it is a mean attempt to impose upon the credulity of the ignorant and thoughtless, and to array the poor against the rich. It is unsupported by the faintest scintilla of evidence, and is founded only on vague speculation. It is disproved not only by the whole history of the preparation and passage of the Coinage act, but by the relations of silver to gold at the time. When the act was passed, the silver dollar was intrinsically worth in gold nearly three per cent. premium; so far as the bondholders were concerned, their interest lay in the direction of the retention of the silver dollar as the standard of value, and the discontinuance of gold. Silver was then the dearer metal, and it is highly improbable that any bondholder should have interested himself to procure legislation requiring the payment of his bonds in the cheaper metal. But, it is said, the bondholders foresaw the further depreciation of silver, and used that foresight to their own advantage. This, like all the rest, is mere baseless assertion. At the time the bill was first introduced, silver had not begun to decline, and at the time of its passage it had but slightly fallen in value. The average mint price of silver at the British mint for 1872, the year preceding that in which the Coinage act was passed, was 60 5-16 pence an ounce, British standard, being precisely the same as in 1860, and but fifteen-sixths of a penny less than in 1854. To suppose that any one could have foreseen the great depreciation of silver which has since taken place is absurd. The silverists assume that the prospective depreciation of silver was generally foreseen at that time. This was not, and could not have been, the case. If it had been, the fall would have taken place at once. When the whole world is agreed that an article is about to become cheaper, it immediately does become cheaper. Buyers defer their purchases, awaiting the fall, while sellers press their stock upon the market in order to realize before the full depreciation takes place. If any "plutocrat" had foreseen the immense decline in silver, the knowledge would have been a million times more valuable to him than any advantage which he could hope to gain by the demonetization of silver. At that time the causes which have since led to so great a

decline in the value of silver had not begun to work, or had not reached their culmination. It was not till near the close of 1874 that the mines on the Comstock lode came to their almost fabulous development. Germany had resolved upon its grand scheme of monetary reform, it is true, but it had not reached such a point that the full consequences could be foreseen.

But, even if we should grant that bondholders, or persons in their interest, did secure the discontinuance of silver as the standard, the act would have none of that moral turpitude that the silverists ascribe to it. Gold and silver have been adopted by the world as the universal standard of value from time immemorial, chiefly for the reason that their value is more stable than that of any other suitable commodities. It is this fact which gives their value to obligations, whether national or individual, payable in coin. No one would purchase, except at a large discount, a security payable in a commodity constantly fluctuating in value. Such a purchase would be a mere gambling speculation, in which a bonafide investor, making provision for the future, would not care to engage. Certainly, a great and honorable nation ought not to wish to be a party to such a speculation as the issue of bonds payable in a commodity which may be worth, six months hence, twenty-five per cent. more or less than its present value. At the time the bonds of the United States were issued, both gold and silver were supposed to possess the same elements of stability. If it had been known that either of them was about to lose this indispensable quality, both the Government and the purchasers of the bonds would have been equally interested in excluding it from the stipulation. Since the bonds were issued, silver has undergone a remarkable and wholly unforeseen depreciation, while gold has remained comparatively stable. Would it not have been perfectly proper for the creditor, under such circumstances, to use any proper effort to induce his debtor to waive the privilege of receiving payment in silver? And would it not have been not only proper but honorable for the debtor, whether acting for himself or as a trustee for others, as Congress may be supposed to have acted, to waive the privilege? Even if we grant all that the silverists accuse the bondholders of in connection with the demonetization of silver, there is nothing in their action or in that of the Congress which it is alleged yielded to their demands that merits rebuke.

But, in truth, the discontinuance of the silver dollar rested on entirely different grounds. The experiment of a double standard had proved a delusion in this country almost from the foundation of the Government. Although the double standard was legally in force from 1792 to 1873, there never was a time when both metals circulated side by side as a full legal tender, as they were expected to do. From 1792 to 1834, the sole standard was gold. From 1834 to 1873, the sole standard was silver. The silver dollar, about which such a clamor is now raised, was virtually demonetized by the act of 1834, which changed the mint-ratio of gold to silver from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1. As is well known, this was a decided overvaluation of gold which drove the silver coins out of circulation. The act of 1853, reducing the weight of the silver coins and limiting their legal tender to five dollars, secured a minor coinage for use in small payments, but the silver dollar still remained virtually obsolete. The Coinage act, which was designed to harmonize and simplify the numerous crude and conflicting enactments concerning the coinage, and which was drawn up with the utmost care and deliberation, and submitted to the criticism and suggestion of nearly every person in the United States learned or skilled in mint matters, merely confirmed what was already a demonstrated fact by legally demonetizing the silver dollar.

MEDIATION IN EASTERN EUROPE.

No event in Europe during the past half-century has touched so deep a chord of feeling among the humane as the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. In fact, nothing equal to them in savagery and ferocity on a gigantic scale has occurred since BAJAZET, on those same plains, piled his hills of human skulls. The accounts of the remains of babes and little children, slaughtered by the hundreds, of immense heaps of bodies of maidens—first violated and then murdered—of families stripped of every member, the old and the young, of churches packed full of corpses, not of the men and the youth, but of those whose long blood-stained hair and torn garments, showed that they had been an orgy of cruelty and lust such as modern history has seldom known—all this has kindled, especially in England, a fire of indignation against the Government which permitted such horrors, and against an English administration which has either excused or opposed their perpetration. Of course, we can well understand that the exigencies of party may have sharpened the eyes of political leaders of the opposition to the mistakes of the British Government, and that they make the most of them. But there can be no doubt throughout the world that the administration of Mr. DISRAELI has been on the wrong track with regard to Turkey and her insurgent provinces. Those events are only one evidence of it. If they had never occurred, most impartial judges would still lament that the leading liberal power of Europe should even indirectly support Turkey in her rule over her European provinces. To all careful students of history and politics, the sway of Turkey over the countries near the Danube, the Black Sea, and the Adriatic has always been, and is now, an unmitigated evil and curse.

This English people are beginning to see.

The question now is, "Shall there be mediation, and what shall it demand?" The whole relation of the European powers to Turkey has changed since the Andranis treaty. Turkey has recovered from her confusion and disaster. She has shown herself able and ready to put down the insurgents, and hold all the Danubian Provinces under the iron heel of conquest. She has only failed in Montenegro, over whose rugged mountains, after five centuries of warfare, she has gained no material advantage. She is now where she has always been as respects the Black Mountains. She might fairly claim the victor's right over Serbia and Bosnia. What that would be, the

occurrences in Bulgaria only faintly testify. The offenses of the Bulgarians against the Turkish authorities are pencilled, compared with those of the Bosnians and Servians. Nothing comparable to the mutual hatred of the Turks and these latter insurgents, nursed by five hundred years of fire, hate, and revenge, has ever existed between the wild Bulgarians and their conquerors. When Turkey is permitted the victor's right over Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, we may be assured there will be very little material left for any future rebellion, or indeed any future political existence of the unfortunate Christians.

It is evident, then, that the European powers must and will intervene, in the interests of humanity as well as of the political equilibrium. But what will they demand? One rumor states that Turkey is willing to stop her advancing armies on condition of Prince Milan abdicating, the Skupochyna electing another ruler, and paying an increased tribute to the Ottoman Government, at the same time restoring the Turkish fortifications around Belgrade and Semendria, and reducing the Serbian Army to 6,000 men. Still another report makes Turkey claim a war indemnity. Such a settlement as this would mean the absolute subjection of Serbia, and settles nothing as to Bosnia and Herzegovina. We do not believe either Serbia or Russia would accept it. Mr. GLADSTONE's view, as well as that of innumerable others, is in favor of autonomy of the insurgent provinces and the status quo. This policy would content England, perhaps, would satisfy Russia, but would not at all please Austria or be satisfactory to Turkey. The latter power would argue that events had justified her rule over these provinces, and that no cause had been shown why she should give them up, and permit a Slavonian Confederacy on her borders.

The old Ottoman arrogance and fanaticism would be kindled, and we question if the leaders of the political Sefas would dare yield a province. Austria would fear a Slavonian Confederacy so near her inflammable Slavonic population in Hungary, and would doubtless oppose this reasonable settlement. But there is now awakened throughout Russia an indignation and a sympathy for their murdered and oppressed brethren which the peaceful purposes of the Czar cannot long control. Russian money, Russian help for the wounded, Muscovite officers and men, are pouring now into Belgrade in a continuous stream. The press of St. Petersburg is deeply aroused, and has awakened the people against the enormities of the "infidel" Turks. No settlement will hold which does not satisfy them. Russia, too, has no longer the fear of England in her eyes. She is probably sure of Germany. Italy is in sympathy with England, and France is indifferent. She is confident that Austria would never go to war for Turkey. So that we believe, if England and Russia unite in demanding autonomy and the status quo of Serbia and the insurgent provinces, Turkey will be obliged to yield, or to meet Russia in the field of battle.

SIOUX SERVANTS.

When a woman devotes herself to politics she usually lets the bread burn. Similarly, when she is an earnest housekeeper she does not care or take the trouble to ask her husband which Presidential candidate she supports or whether she is in favor of hard or soft money. Yet, while the general truth of the assertion that women cannot combine politics and housekeeping is confirmed by the almost unshaken testimony of history, an exception must be made in favor of a Bostonian lady, who has just found that she can labor at the same time for the good of the kitchen and of the State. This unique woman has proposed a plan which aims at applying a simple remedy to the evils which the country suffers from hostile Indians, and those which harass the housewife at the hands of objectionable servants. A mind which can thus grasp two vast and widely different questions and discover a simple solution for them both is worthy of Boston—that city where the girl babies are born with spectacles, and refuse to go to sleep unless Emerson's "Brahma" is crooned over their cradles.

The plan in question is a very simple one, and for that very reason is entitled to the respect of those who know how simple have been some of the greatest discoveries of science and some of the most eminent scientific persons. The Bostonian philanthropist lays down the premise that we have too many Indians and too few good servant-girls. She thus reasons that if all the Indian women were to be banished from the Indian country the red men would soon become extinct, and that if these banished Indian women were to be placed in the kitchens of Massachusetts matrons the pangs of servants would no longer exist. The plan, then, consists in bringing the squaws to the Eastern States and using them as servants. This constitutes an Indian policy which has all the advantages of extermination without the uncertainty as to which side will be exterminated, which generally exists when troops are sent to exterminate Modocs or Sioux. It also furnishes the housekeepers of our beloved land with a kitchen policy which promises to free them from the tyranny of Bridget and the inefficiency of Dinah.

It is well known that the Indian women are accustomed to work. In fact all the work of the entire tribe is done by the women, the men restricting themselves to the pastimes of war and hunting, and the purchase and consumption of whisky. If, then, we introduce a Sioux squaw into an Eastern kitchen there will be no reason to fear that she will be physically unable to work. She can cook, and hoe corn, and build wigwams in the back yard to an unlimited extent—provided her employer can convince her that it is her duty to work.

Of course, in dealing with a domestic squaw we must make use of arguments which she can understand, and which she regards as really forcible. Thus, she must be frequently knocked down with a club, in order to induce her to get up and go about her work. Such is the simple method of encouragement to which she is accustomed at the hands of the Sioux warrior, and we could hardly expect that she would work cheerfully and efficiently without it. Care must also be taken to provide her with the amusements with which the Sioux women relax their minds and cul-

tivate a blithe and happy spirit. She must have an occasional plumber given to her for purposes of torture, and must be allowed to scalp the man who comes to inspect the gas meter. These innocent and harmless sports would not only bring happiness to her unsophisticated bosom, but would doubtless have an excellent effect upon the plumbers and gas inspectors. Even the most hardened plumber, who had been for years in the habit of charging a full day's pay for sitting one hour on the edge of a bath-tub, and making up his mind that he had forgotten to bring his tools, could not help being comforted by being tied to a post in the back-yard while the Sioux cook could take a frequent halt at him with the hatchet while waiting for the potatoes to boil or the beef to roast. Of course, she should have free permission to brain all tramps with the poker, and to hang their scalps in the scullery. With these means of recreation she would probably be entirely contented, and would do her work with cheerful alacrity.

But there are two serious objections to the scheme of filling our kitchens with Sioux squaws. It would be impossible to teach a Sioux servant to wash dishes, or anything else. She would probably be willing to wipe an occasional plate on the end of her blanket, but her aboriginal conscience would not allow her to meddle with water or to contaminate herself with soap. Moreover, she would undoubtedly manage to get drunk at frequent intervals, and while in that state she would be certain to exterminate one or more members of her employer's family. Such irregularities could not be overlooked by any judicious housekeeper. Even the Bostonian philanthropist herself would not think it wise to retain a servant who should wait on the dinner-table with the chambermaid's scalp at her girdle, or who should have exterminated the baby on the previous evening. Unless some method of weaning the Sioux squaws from the love of whisky and of convincing them that washing is not a dangerous practice can be found, it will be impracticable to employ them in civilized kitchens; and the ingenuity of the fair philanthropist of Boston will have been exercised in vain.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Baltimore Gazette eats its rash words. Under instructions?

The Democratic Convention in the Sixth Congressional District of Texas adopted resolutions strongly favoring a division of the State.

The Republicans of the Third District of Tennessee have nominated George M. Drake, editor of the Chattanooga Commercial, for Congress.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has ascertained that the Democrats "abandoned Vermont, of course, it is by default." Tilden cannot think so.

Wade Hampton is asserting upon the stump in South Carolina that he was the first man in the State after the war to advocate the right of the negro to vote.

The Democrats of the First District of Maryland have nominated David M. Henry for Congress, by a vote of 14 to 12 for P. T. Thomas, the present member, who was supposed to be sure of a re-election.

In answer to a correspondent who wished William Allen and William S. Greenback to take the stump for Tilden, the Cincinnati Enquirer says that both of these gentlemen are "temporarily retired from politics."

The Republicans of Madison County have made these nominations: For County Clerk, Myron S. Hall; Sheriff, David Y. Benson; County Treasurer, H. B. Ferguson; Superintendent of the Poor, William B. Witter.

An old-line Democrat, who has become "somewhat alarmed" at the situation of the Democratic Party in this State, writes to the Albany Times to suggest the name of John T. Hoffman for Governor. The old-line evidently has a due appreciation of the fitness of things.

Tilden's aggressive campaign reminds the Toledo Blade of a story of a hunter and a bear. Did you see anything of a dog and a bear running this way?" he inquired of a stranger by the roadside. "Yes," was the answer, "they went past here a little while ago, and the dog was a little ahead."

The Republicans of Onondaga County have made their nominations as follows: For Sheriff, John J. Meldrum; County Clerk, Thomas H. Scott; County Judge, Henry Keigel; Loan Commissioner, Zenas A. Jones; and Jay Mason; County, Robert H. Higgins; Justice of the Peace, and Alexander J. Dallas; Justice of Sessions, Martin L. Gardner.

Republicans look upon Delaware as hopelessly gone, but the Democrats carried the State for Governor at the last election by only 1,229 majority. Last Tuesday the Republicans had 1,207 majority in the City of Wilmington alone. Surely there is an incentive here for harmony in the party there.

The Albany Times says that the friends of Col. Trench J. Quinn begin to feel that Gov. Tilden is putting forth his influence to prevent the nomination of that gentleman for Congress, and it intimates that Tilden may wake up some morning to find that the rank and file of the Albany Democracy are disposed to assert their right to choose their own representatives.

One white man in Shelby, Ala., presumed to vote the Republican ticket at the late election, whereupon the local Democratic party poured out upon him a half column of its choicest blingings, declaring that he "certainly deserves the execution and contempt of all good citizens of all true men and women." Being a white man, he ought, it says, to have voted the Democratic ticket, regardless of his political opinions.

The Toga Gazette (Democratic) says that the great blunder into which the Saratoga Convention was precipitated must be attributed to an utter want of competent leadership, and that those who assumed to give direction to its deliberations had evidently mistaken their calling. It calls for their displacement as incompetent, reckless leaders, and that their places be filled by "wise, prudent, and sagacious men, who scorn the deceptions and trickery of machine politicians."

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal says that the just attached to the statement of taxable property sworn to by Gov. Hayes did not require the person listing property to swear to its value, but that he was to state the value of the property, and that it was a fair and honest valuation, and he proposes to stand by it. The Journal adds that Gov. Hayes, instead of attempting to dodge any part of his share of the taxes, overruled nearly every item on his list.

CHASING BANK ROBBERS.

St. Paul, Sept. 8.—Forty-seven citizens, who were in pursuit of the Northfield robbers, overtook them late on Thursday night in a ravine, a short distance from Shieldville. Shots were exchanged, and one of the robbers' horses was killed, but the robbers turned to make fight and the citizens, who were poorly armed, dared not dash into them, the robbers mounting their dismounted comrade, took to the woods and were again in sight of the pursuers.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 10, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and most complete. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and is a most reliable source of information. It is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold by all news-vendors and is also sent by mail to subscribers at a special rate.

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able, it seems, to those who undertook the scheme, and has unquestionably been of great advantage to the wide region of which Chicago is the natural centre. In a section of country where the energies of the business community, powerful as these are, are not equal to the varied resources which present themselves on every hand, nothing can be more useful than this free comparison of results, with the active canvass of ideas which must necessarily accompany it. These exposures, when well conducted—and they are likely to be better managed each year—do for the regions which contribute to them something of the same service that the Centennial is doing for the country as a whole.

The fate of Mr. HANCOCK, of Texas, is an instructive one. He was one of the few from that section who were true to their country during the war, and, being a Democrat on other than war issues, he has acted with that party since the surrender. At the last election for United States Senator, however, he was defeated for that office by Gov. COKE, a bitter and boastful Confederate, and as much so now as when the war was raging. An effort by the Union men among the Democrats was made last month to secure the renomination of Mr. HANCOCK to Congress from the Fifth District of Texas, but it failed, a Confederate ex-Colonel being chosen instead. The most striking feature of cases of this kind is that the conduct of the Confederate wing of the Southern Democracy has grown more and more reckless as there have been signs of a possible restoration to power in the National Government.

Hon. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, will speak to-morrow evening in the great hall of the Cooper Union. This is the first time a New-York audience has had an opportunity to listen to the orator who, in the West, is the most effective in the ranks of the Republican Party. The occasion will undoubtedly be improved to the utmost. Mr. INGERSOLL evidently thoroughly understands the issue in the present canvass. In his August speech he said: "We are fighting to-day the same party that we fought in all the terrible years that followed 1860." Hon. GEORGE OGDYKE will preside at the meeting on Monday evening. We have no doubt that it will be fully attended.

THE SOUTH ITS OWN ENEMY.

If the Southern journals fairly reflect the opinions and feelings of their readers, it is evident that the great majority of them labor under an unhappy delusion. They ask us to believe that they are the victims of infamous and invidious misrule. They are "throttled," "trampled under foot," "robbed of their rights"; they are the "victims of venomous hatred," a long-suffering, meek, and patient people, whom "brutal rulers at Washington" are fast driving to desperation. These are some of the phrases culled from our Southern exchanges within the last three days. They might be multiplied almost without limit. We might add to them, by way of variety, the menaces and predictions with which the exponents of Southern intelligence and patriotism interlard their groans and complaints. "The time has come when we must meet force with force," exclaims one who has apparently forgotten that a rebellion was suppressed not very long ago. "To the bayonet we must oppose the bayonet," is the axiomatic utterance of a hero who is belligerent only in his own sanctum. Then there are the prophets. They quote CAIUS LUCIUS and other immortals, and apply poetic imaginings to the realities of American politics. They discern at no great distance a military usurper, with his heels upon the necks of Americans, and his minions riding roughshod over the ruins of the Republic. One, more dismal than the rest, sees imperial power close at hand—the ambitious GRANT clothed in purple, wielding a sceptre, with "half a million of men all through the country, his Generals, Field Marshals, and Dukes," extorting huge revenues by oppressive taxes, and "punishing with swift and ignominious death" all who resist.

And what, think you, is the immediate occasion of this strange mixture of curses and lamentations—this medley of folly and wickedness, which for a week past has been served daily to the readers of Southern newspapers? Simply the appearance of Attorney General TAYLOR's circular of instruction to the United States Marshals. That sensible, temperate, and eminently proper document has developed an incredible amount of nonsense and exaggeration, which under some circumstances might be ludicrous, under others pitiful, but which in the present condition of the country must be set down as malignant and mendacious. Because the Attorney General recites provisions of law designed to secure peace, order and freedom at the polls, he has "practically uprooted the foundations of our Government and turned democracy into despotism." Because he informs United States Marshals that they are responsible for the enforcement of the law, and are invested with all the authority that may be requisite to enforce it, he has "converted our Government into a grand, consolidated system, ruled and controlled at and from Washington." Because he points out that military force may be employed to prevent disturbance at election meetings, and intimidation and violence at the election, he has taken, "not the first, but the last, step toward empire." What effect all this mischievous stuff will have upon the Southern whites it is difficult to imagine. If they are sufficiently idiotic to accept it as gospel it may breed trouble. We must believe, indeed, that this is its object. What else is the meaning of the suggestion for the organization of "the minute men of '76"? Of the proposal to "meet force with force"? Of the declaration that the exercise of authority indicated by the Attorney General shall be resisted, or circumvented, or in some other way overcome?

There is, too, an idea which the rebel editors of Baltimore and Richmond—who seem to have taken the lead in this race of fool-pamphlets—when first the issue of the Attorney General's letter was talked of. They stated the case hypothetically. Suppose, they said, the effect of the Federal enforcement of Federal law be to carry for the Republicans States which the armed and organized Democracy would secure if

allowed to play their game unmolested. And suppose that the votes of these States determine the election as between HAYES and TILDEN. What then? The rebel proposition is that the Union shall refuse to count the votes of these States, and that a conflict of authority shall thus be precipitated upon the country. It is not necessary to argue the supposititious case, or to trace its possible consequences. The mere statement of it is enough for our present purpose.

Can the South be blind to the effect which these manifestations of temper produce at the North? Can it reasonably complain if the Northern people regard with distrust its determined effort to regain power in the Government and to shape the policy of the Union? It complains that it is suspected, that its disturbances are magnified, that its professions of loyalty are rejected as worthless. The fault is its own. There was a strong disposition to accept its protestations as made in good faith, and by all possible methods to cultivate reconciliation. The Republicans who have cherished this disposition were in the ascendancy at Cincinnati. The Republican nominee for the Presidency is in hearty accord with them, as his letter of acceptance proves. How have the Southern whites responded? By nominating for the highest State offices men who were fierce, malignant rebels as long as the rebellion lasted, and who have since done nothing to attest their allegiance to the Union. By openly boasting that they mean to carry the South for the Democrats, and by organizing as openly the means of intimidating colored voters and frightening them away from the polls. By systematic outrages in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, perpetrated with the view of punishing troublesome opponents and making their own way absolute. All this is notorious and not new. And as if all this were not enough to rouse the country to a sense of its danger, these men give vent to their latent hostility to the authority of the Union, and talk as wildly and threaten as defiantly as in the Winter of 1860. Until these things are corrected, they have no right to complain that they are misjudged and misrepresented. Judge them by their candidates, by their organized coercion, by the insane fury which the bare avowal of a determination to enforce liberty and order at the polls has called forth, and the verdict of the North must be against them. They are the worst, if not the only, enemies of the States to whose interests they profess to be devoted.

TO THE YOUNG VOTERS.

Great numbers of young men will cast their first vote this year for President. The new generation which has grown up since the war will appear on the stage of action. To them the interests which aroused the passions and stimulated the lives of those in mature life will be only as vague and philosophic questions of the past. It is difficult to imagine it, but a hundred thousand voters will cast their first votes this year, to whom the long struggle with the slave power, the hopes for emancipation, the questions of the control of the Central Government over slavery, the status of the Territories in this matter, and even the grand passions of the war against rebellion, its heroic sacrifices, its fearful uncertainties, and the final triumph, preserving this Republic and overthrowing slavery, will all be matters of history, such as the revolution is to us. To these new voters there has been no imperious South or cringing North, no slave and no master, no questions of the Constitution as bearing on slavery, no national bank or protective tariff questions, all these old subjects of discussion in their old form are *tabula rasa* to the new electors. They come in now quietly to enjoy the privileges won by toil and blood, and to address themselves to new subjects of thought and political debate.

To them even the names of our leaders have not the halo which still surrounds them to an older generation, and which will encircle them in the gallery of history. Gen. GRANT is forgotten as the great military chieftain who brought back victory when the Republic seemed falling into ruins, and who devoted the highest military ability with unslackening energy to his country's service in her darkest hour—but only appears as the unsuccessful civil leader, entangled in the meshes of a bad system which he had not strength to reform. Our "war Governors," who did good service in the trying time, are some of them found wanting on broader questions. And there are but few—perhaps none—of our leading public men to whom our youth will naturally look with enthusiasm and admiration. The questions which come home most to the new voters are such as civil service reform, hard money, and revenue tariff. The thoughtful young men of the country see the utter and disgraceful degradation and inefficiency of our civil service and the evils of Senatorial and other patronage. Fortunately, their fresher minds do not feel the hopelessness which cripples those who have so often been defeated in the long struggle with these evils. They are not willing to believe that this Republic shall become sapped to its foundations and finally ruined by a defect which comes from itself, and which earnestness and sound reason can mend. They now join the struggle as fresh recruits, and will not listen to the discouragements that hold back the older soldiers. In the hard money and tariff matters, these voters have seen and known nothing but irredeemable paper and burdensome and unequal taxation. But the disasters of the country and the lessons of science have both taught them that a gold basis of currency and a tariff for revenue on a few luxuries are the only sound basis of policy.

Now, where will the young voters find their ideas most likely to be carried out? among the Republicans or the Democrats? Admitting all which the *Nation*, for instance, has said against some of our political leaders, (though nothing has thus far been heard against Mr. HAYES or Mr. WHEELER,) and remembering all which we ourselves have repeatedly urged against the Republican shuffling on some financial points, where will the young men find any thing better than in the Republican ranks? Surely no intelligent young man could expect anything in the way of civil service reform from the Democratic Party. Where has the party, or any one of its leaders, ever shown the slightest interest in this reform, or accomplished anything

in it? If Mr. TILDEN is the next President, what is to prevent the old evils from becoming intensified? Let any young voter duly reflect, who are the Democrats he knows, what are their views and habits of thought, and what their Senators and Representatives are likely to be, and then ask himself, "Are such men, possessing the National Administration, likely to introduce any reform into the system of patronage?" There can be but one answer to the question. So with the currency and tariff reform. Who even knows a hard-money or low tariff man among the Democratic masses? A few of the leaders may hold the advanced position on these matters, but the party as a party is utterly imbued with the inflation fallacies and entirely indifferent to the burdens of the tariff. In fact, few Democrats trouble themselves in any way about the tariff or about questions of taxation. And the great majority believe in plentiful paper as a cure for business depression and in any plan which enables the nation to pay its debt in poorer currency than that in which it was contracted. For our young men, filled with the new ideas of reform and the views of modern political economy, the Democratic Party is certainly the last suitable field of action. And the only other organization is the Republican, which, defective though it may be, is certainly capable of becoming a grand instrument of reform. Each voter has to choose between these two.

CITY TAXES AND CITY OFFICE-HOLDERS.

In 1861 the population of the City of New-York was 825,000, and the debt \$20,087,301 55. Jan. 1, 1869, the debt was \$36,293,929 50. On the 31st July, 1876, the City debt, less sinking fund, amounted to \$132,903,290 26. The tax rate has been increasing with great steadiness and in the same high ratio. It has grown from two-fifths of one per cent. in 1825 to two dollars and ninety-four cents on one hundred in 1876. The amount of taxes imposed by the Board of Supervisors last year was \$36,367,744 75—a larger amount than the total City debt only six years previous.

The first organized stealing began in the year 1852. From that date up to the breaking out of the civil war was the era of small stealings, amounting to a few hundred thousand dollars a year. At the close of the war the citizens found in existence, and in working order, a most perfect and well-adjusted machine organized upon the basis of public plunder. During TWENTY years the whole Municipal system of government became thoroughly and hopelessly corrupt in all its branches. The Department of Public Works was the chief instrument in the hands of the Ring for making their enormous expenditures. The extravagance of this department did not end with the downfall of TREW, SWENY, CONNOLLY, & Co. in the Autumn of 1871. Since then immense sums have been squandered in up-town improvements. Millions upon millions were added to the City debt—chiefly during the three years ending in 1875—for parks and avenues about Fifty-ninth street, in the north-western part of the City. These costly and unnecessary improvements have not promoted building or caused the City to grow in that direction. Nor have they saved from bankruptcy those broken-down real estate speculators connected with City affairs, who sought to further their own private interests by a profuse expenditure of public moneys in the immediate vicinity of their heavily-mortgaged vacant lots. Those gentlemen secretly organize bogus labor demonstrations, and under the guise of philanthropists, seek to plunge their hands still deeper into the public Treasury. If we may believe them, the City is in pressing need of more boulevards, more parks; the far up-town region, which will not come into play for twenty years yet, must be further developed. In point of fact, speculative builders follow in the track of our City railroads, spreading east and west through adjacent streets to other parallel avenues, as is clearly shown by rows and rows of brown-stone houses and stores already built, and others now in process of building on Madison, Lexington, Third, and Second avenues, and the streets which intersect them about Sixteenth street.

The reckless extravagance in certain City departments is supplemented by numberless useless offices, created as rewards for political purposes. Within the last fifteen years the cost of our Municipal Government has grown enormously by the wanton multiplication of City employees and the increase of salaries. A schedule of the number and salaries of officials and clerks in the employ of the City Government, exclusive of mechanics and laborers, on Feb. 1, 1876, as near as can be ascertained from the records of the Finance Department, makes the total number of employes 3,635, and their salaries \$10,251,966, which is more than one-half of the City debt in 1861.

Laboring men are now working for a dollar and a dollar and a quarter a day in this City. Even at these prices many are unable to find employment. Business of all kinds improves but slowly. Real property has fallen greatly in value. An unusual number of first-class Broadway stores stand vacant, though trolleys offered at a reduction of fifty per cent. on the rental of three years ago. The same may be said of other store property on our principal avenues and streets. Salaries in all our moneyed institutions, insurance offices, and other corporations generally, have been cut down. In a word with one exception, every class in this City, from the highest to the lowest, from the very poor to the very rich, have suffered severely, and have found themselves more or less impoverished by the shrinkage in values, the decline in the price of labor and the utter prostration of all commercial, industrial, and property interests. To these losses, trials, privations, and hardships, those few trusty men—that chosen band of 8,655, who look after the interests of this great City—have heretofore been comparatively strangers. Our City courts swarm with a multitude of useless attendants, who regularly draw handsome salaries for performing nominal duties. They dress well, smoke good cigars, and, as a rule, wear diamond pins, which is apparently a distinctive sign, a sort of badge of office. When found at their post during business hours they are generally engaged in puffing away dull care with a fragrant Havana and reading the newspapers, while performing the difficult acrobatic feat of sitting on two

or three chairs and a desk at the same time.

These gentry govern New-York; they are fast sucking the very life-blood out of the people. Our masters crush us to the ground by the enormous yearly tribute levied on labor and property, so large a portion of which goes to maintain them and their followers in comparative idleness. The taxes are paid by the rich and the poor; the laboring man who occupies the humblest tenement pays his share equally with the dweller in the luxurious brown-stone palace on Fifth avenue. The burdens of the poor are heavier to them than those which the rich property-holder is called upon to bear. The City cannot long exist with every man's hand against the Treasury. Let the tax-payers—there are in New-York between forty and fifty thousand of all grades—unite with the rent-payers to sweep out of office those corrupt politicians who live by polluting the people. Let them sink party politics in Municipal affairs. Does a bank President ask his clerks whether they are Republicans or Democrats? No; he endeavors to assure himself solely of their honesty and capability. The people of New-York should adopt a similar course in regard to those to whom they intrust the management of their affairs. How long will the voters of this City submit to the rule of the worst?

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

In times past the American system of railway construction and management has been so unfavorably contrasted with that of Great Britain that there is some reason for national, not to say personal, satisfaction in the knowledge that, while the ratio of railway accidents in that country seems to be on the increase in proportion to the annual number of passengers transported, in this country it is steadily declining. It has come to be quite a common occurrence to read in the cable dispatches from Europe of so many killed and wounded by a collision of trains, or by trains running off the track on some one of the many railroads in England. This is all the more singular on account of their comparative freedom from disasters of this character up to a very recent period, and the reasons for this change and our own fortunate progress bring out forcibly the material and sentimental conditions under which the two systems are managed.

It is a notable fact that many of the railway accidents in England occur on single-track roads, and the explanation usually given is that such results are due to the overcrowded condition of these lines. Often when these are run on what is known as the "staff system," that is, not allowing an engine to pass over a certain section of the road unless the engineer has in his possession a staff or truncheon, which, of course, only one could hold at a time—it has been found that the pressure of business, which each year increases, was so great as to prevent the faithful following out of this rule, and it is more than doubtful whether it is strictly observed on any but the few slightly-used railways. Now, in this country accidents of this kind rarely occur, for the very obvious reason that long before a single-track line has arrived at that state of prosperity which in England would be considered as a fair working condition, the board of management supplement existing facilities by the addition of another track. This most of our companies are in a position to do at much less cost than would generally fall upon English companies from a similar increase, by the relative saving in land damage, and by what might be termed inferior construction. No one can claim that our road-beds, bridges, or methods of laying sleepers and fastening rails are equal to those in use by the railway companies in Great Britain; though exception may be made to this in the case of certain carefully-built sections of several of our main trunk roads. Still, as a rule, we are deficient in this respect; and thus, on the point we are considering, it comes to be a choice between two evils; though viewed in this way we have the advantage, for experience apparently proves that the danger of traveling on a cheaply-built double-track road is not to be compared with that of traveling on an overcrowded single-track one, no matter how perfect the construction of the latter may be.

With roads of two or more tracks the number of accidents from broken rails, loose sleepers, and weak bridges is naturally larger on this side of the Atlantic than the other, though in evidence taken a few weeks since before a Coroner's jury it was shown that the Great Western Railway Company of England allowed its line of tracks to run down so far from want of repair as to occasion a serious loss of life, and that at the 1st of last January "there was not enough material on hand to last a fortnight in the ordinary way of repairs." Such charges as these could not, probably, be sustained against other English roads, though quite a number of our American roads might be open to censure on this ground. But in the matter of equipment it is beyond question that even our impoverished railway companies are vastly superior to their wealthy European rivals. To illustrate, it has been shown repeatedly that the men in the employ of English companies are greatly overworked, some of them, from whom the utmost watchfulness is demanded, being on duty sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, and are thus made physically incapable of performing faithful service. It is safe to say that with us no such extraordinary demands are made upon employees. Then, too, as to the use of inventions for the prevention of accidents. The running of express trains over the New-York Central, Pennsylvania, and Erie roads at a speed all but equal to that attained on the best English railways is made safely possible only by the use of the steam-brake, an invention which has not come into recognized use outside of this country. The use of electric and automatic railway signals, which a few more accidents will bring into general adoption in this country, is purely local, and is likely long to remain so. In a less degree the same may be said of the use of the Miller platform, though with us this filled a want which elsewhere had been already supplied, although hardly so completely as by this device.

In this comparison it will not do to give our railroad corporations credit for excessive enterprise, as it is only too true that this zeal for improvement comes from the universal spirit of self-preservation. It has

happily become a popular sentiment with courts and juries in this country that when a possibly preventable accident occurs the company should be made to suffer for it. When, as in the case of the Eastern Railroad accident in Massachusetts, a man may recover from the company thirty thousand dollars for the loss of an arm, it is clearly for the interest of both Directors and stockholders to accept, at considerable cost, any mechanical improvement which will render their road less liable to these

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 Universal production of Lord Lytton's celebrated
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.....C

MR. JOHN DREW as _____ Capt. DUDLEY SMITH
 MISS ANN as _____ SHARPE
 MR. BENNETT as _____
 MR. DEVAUE as _____ TOM
 _____ and _____
 Miss JEFFREY LEWIS as _____ CLARA DOUGLAS
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 The _____
 restored in this representation. The only mistake of
 MONEY, SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 2.
 WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 20, first production
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In which Miss Amy F. Davis, of the Vanderbilt and other London theatres, will make her first appearance in America, and in which Miss Sohnie and Miss Bonavent will appear in the rôle of the girls of Fairyland, and Mr. James Lewis will reappear in a novel situation. The box office for the new play opens at 10 o'clock.

One notice will be given of the first appearance this season of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

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BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SANDRA PALETTA.—Mr. F. C. BAKER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE TWO MEN OF SANDY.

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committee expenses. The footings are now over \$110,000, with diverse items to be heard from. The total cost of these inquiries will be about a quarter of a million dollars. The largest item of expense in these cases is that of witness fees and mileage. The witnesses were usually accessible without difficulty, but the "Reform" House, willing to make the most of its patronage, commissioned deputies who took pleasure excursions, armed with a subpoena, and each witness was thus made a very expensive person. To be a deputy was to have "a good thing" at the cost of the United States Government. The result was the accumulation of a huge bill of costs, a great portion of which was purely constructive. Moreover, most of these expenditures were made by committee-men in defiance of law, as there was no money in the fund to which they were chargeable. But the two-fold purpose of increasing jobs about the House and assailing prominent Republicans was admirably subserved by this extravagant and reckless management.

After worrying with the Vermont majority for a week without obtaining a grain of comfort, the Democratic organ gives it up in despair, and says: "The Vermont election did not turn on a question of majorities—A Republican majority was assured from the start." Very well, suppose we look at the results, if these are more important than the majorities. Last year there were twenty-nine Republicans in the Senate and one Democrat. This year the Senate is unanimously Republican—the lonely Democrat has disappeared in a thick cloud of "percentages." He is not there, but the "Democratic gains" are just as tremendous for all that. Last year the lower house had 174 Republicans and 64 opposition of all shades, of which 50 were straight-out Democrats. This year there are 205 Republicans in the lower house and 31 Democrats, and no choice in five districts. It is possible that the mathematical genius which is able to snatch "a great victory" from the election returns may yet be able to figure out a handsome Democratic gain in a Legislature which has fewer Democrats in it than were there last year.

Of the thousands of our readers who have visited the Centennial grounds, not a few have noticed with surprise and regret the long line of low, wooden sheds which had been allowed to be built along Elm avenue, opposite the Main Building, for nearly its whole length. These sheds, of themselves dangerous enough, were rendered doubly so by the uses to which they were put. Oyster and liquor saloons, strolling shows, and shooting-galleries, "lighted by kerosene oil and the various inflammable compounds of the 'gasoline' variety, made a nest for fire to be started under the very eaves of the building in which is kept the most valuable and destructible part of the exhibits. On Saturday a large number of these sheds were happily burned to the ground, without serious danger to the surrounding buildings. But had the wind been blowing as freshly toward the Exhibition as it was from it, the peril would have been by no means inconsiderable. Probably an effort will be made to renew these tumble-down structures, but it is to be hoped that the city authorities of Philadelphia will be able to prevent its success. They were a disgraceful nuisance before, and now that their dangerous character has been conclusively proved, there should be no thought of again allowing them.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

The canvass which closed in the State of Maine on Saturday, and the result of which will be announced at the polls to-day, has been an active one. On both sides the managers have sought vigorously to bring out the full vote, the Republicans relying on thorough organization and public discussion, the Democrats, to a much greater extent, on less reputable means. The prospect at the close of the canvass was very fair for the usual Republican victory, while many of the calculations made by the State politicians indicated a heavy Republican gain. This we do not confidently expect, and certainly do not require.

The State elects a Governor, a State Legislature, and five Congressmen. The Republican candidate for Governor is an able and popular man, and will do well at the polls. Of the legislative ticket we are not informed in detail, but it seems probable from reports to date that the vote for the Legislature will vary to no more than the usual extent from that for Governor. On the latter our friends say that we shall get from 12,000 to 15,000 majority. We do not expect so much, and a much smaller majority would prove a very healthy condition of the public mind, and point to a decisive vote of the State against the sham reformer in the Fall. If Maine gives the Republican Party a majority, either on the State ticket or on the Congressional tickets, of 8,000, it will give HAYES 20,000 in November, and the rest of the country will probably do proportionately as well. Everything depends on the fullness of the vote, which varies greatly in Maine, the Republicans doing best in the State elections whenever they have got out a full vote, and then doing better still on a smaller vote on the Presidential ticket. For instance, in 1872 the Republican candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of 17,000 in a vote of 127,000, while GRANT's majority was 32,000 in a vote of a little over 90,000. In 1868 the Republicans elected a Governor by 20,000 in a vote of 131,000—the largest ever polled in the State—while in November GRANT's majority was 28,000 in a vote of less than 113,000. Doubtless the voting to-day will not be so full as in either of the years named above, owing to a variety of circumstances, and we shall be quite satisfied with a majority of 8,000.

Of the election of all the five Congressmen, three of them by somewhat increased majorities, we do not entertain much doubt. The difficulty in the First District has been serious, but the support of the regular candidate by Mr. BURLINGAME, whose friends have practically rendered it safe. Mr. REED's majority may not be as large as Mr. BURLINGAME's was two years since, but that he will be returned to Congress we have no reason to doubt. He is an able man, of unusual firmness and energy, and will make a useful Representative. In the Fourth Dis-

trict the bolt will probably not affect the result.

We may as well say here that whatever the result in Maine, we shall not attach the importance to it that the politicians were formerly used to do. It is to be, of course, an indication of some value as to the current of political opinion; but the State is relatively far less consequence than when she "went" in her peculiar fashion "for Gov. KENT" nearly forty years ago. Whichever party is victorious, the burden of the campaign is yet to come throughout the country, and much persistent, careful, honest work will still be required. That the necessary work will be done, and that a Republican President will be again elected next November, we have no sort of doubt. The country is not yet prepared, and it never will be, to surrender the Government into the hands that once were lifted against its integrity. We see no reason to suppose that its vote on this question, which is the central one of the canvass, will be materially affected by the voting of to-day.

THE NEED OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

There is a very general demand from respectable people throughout the country for a reform in the civil service. The immense growth of the civil establishment since the breaking out of the war has made the character of the civil service a much more important matter than formerly, and has given the public a deeper and more direct interest in the proper selection of the public servants. The vast extension of the postal service in the number both of offices and employees; the establishment of the internal revenue system, with its corps of collectors, deputies, agents, and gangers in every Congressional district throughout the country, and the growth of the Customs service, do not more to the establishment of new Custom-houses than to the increase of the force in those previously established, have swelled the civil service to an army. The number of civil employees of the United States, as shown by an authentic report submitted at the last session of the Senate, is more than 62,000. It is plain that no haphazard method of selection can fill so vast a number of places properly. Fifty years ago, when there were scarcely a score of clerks in any department and when the officers throughout the country were numbered by hundreds where there are now thousands, it was possible for the President or the heads of departments to have personal knowledge of the fitness of their appointees. Now, however, the number is so great that it is utterly impossible for them to acquire such a knowledge, even if they surrendered their entire time to the purpose. They are compelled by the necessities of the case to take the representations of others. If these representations were those of their responsible subordinates, made solely with a view to the efficiency of the service, the evil would not be so intolerable, but the "spoils system" does not permit this. Once the practice of making appointments and removals for political ends was begun, it was but another step to make them upon the representations of those who are presumably the best informed as to local politics, the Congressmen of the dominant party. It was probably not a part of the spoils system, as originally introduced, that members of Congress should control the appointments, but when the needs of the service were subordinated to partisan ends, it was a necessary consequence that the recommendations of the responsible under-officials should be outweighed by those of Congressmen. A person unfamiliar with the perversion of the system of appointments would suppose that when a vacancy occurred in a post office or custom-house, the head of the department would ask for the recommendation of the agents or officers of the department familiar with the needs of the office and the character of the applicant, before filling it. In the vast majority of the cases he does nothing of the kind, and could not do it if he chose. Immediately on the occurrence of the vacancy, or upon the discovery that it is to occur, he is set upon by the Senator or member claiming the patronage for the locality, who presents the name of a candidate whose appointment is declared to be indispensable to the well-being and interests of the party. The public good is lost sight of or subordinated to personal or party ends. It rarely happens or can happen that the person capable of doing the most work for the party is the best officer for the Government. In fact, his efficiency as an officer is likely to be in inverse ratio to his efficiency as a politician. No officer, a large share of whose time and attention is occupied by "fixing" the primaries, managing conventions and organizing political campaigns can do his full duty to the Government. His mind is not only distracted from his business, but he is under a constant temptation to use his office in the interests of his political schemes. His appointments and his whole official conduct are too apt to be guided by a desire for the advancement not of the public good, but of party ends. It may be safely affirmed that the Government receives the least service from the officers whom it pays the most. They are too often mere figure-heads, engrossed in running the local political machine, while the real work is done by underpaid subordinates.

The only plea advanced in favor of such a system of appointment and of conducting the public business is that it is necessary to keep up party organization. The absurdity of this pretense is apparent upon its face, for there are always two parties, and the opposition party must maintain, and does maintain, its organization and discipline without the help of patronage or office. Indeed, it is not quite certain that the organization of the opposition party is not likely to be the better, since its leaders are those who have proved themselves worthy to be such—not office-holders, owing their leadership to the accident of their official position. If the argument were sound, a party once in power must be always in power. Only the party having control of the offices could maintain its organization; the opposition party would die out, and there would be an end of popular government. We will not say that the use of patronage for party ends does not in some degree help the dominant party; but we do know that, to the extent to which it is so used, it works to defeat the true will of the people, and that it recalls, like a boomerang from an unskillful hand, against the party that improperly uses it, whenever the people are roused, as they were in 1856 and 1860, and as they may be again, by a great moral impulse.

"FOREST WARDENS." A correspondent from Maine has recently called attention in our columns to the much more efficient methods by which trout and other wild game are preserved in that State, as compared with our neglect in New-York. New-York has even a greater interest than the New-England State in the preservation of fish and game. Nothing this side of the "parks" of Colorado can equal the Adirondack region as a preserve for game. The number of deer still found in that wooded island of this State—that wilderness in the midst of cultivation—is something remarkable. And the quantity of trout taken by sportsmen or sent to market from its lakes and streams is yet very considerable. Each Summer a sum of money amounting probably to some hundred thousand dollars pours into that poor region from the hands of sportsmen and their families, while the renewed health and vigor and the popular enjoyment gained in that "people's park and hunting-ground" could not be measured by money. There is no one pleasure afforded in the United States so thoroughly original and American, and which has no counterpart in Europe, so truly as a "camping trip" in the Adirondacks. New-York ought on every account to protect this region and preserve it. Some day we shall have perhaps among those lovely lakes and mountains a hunting park for the people which shall surpass all that kings and princes have constructed or forced from peasants' hands in the Old World. But till that time—we hope not distant—our people should at least use some common sense in preserving the fish and game of that delightful region.

While Maine has a "Forest Warden" for the Rangeley Lakes and other districts, an old hunter who looks for forbidden traps, and captures destructive "set-lines" and scooping-nets, and stops too ambitious bounds who somehow stray away after deer, and puts out "jack-lights," and in other ways prevents illegal killing of game, the great State of New-York has, we believe, no such official. We have, thanks to the "Sportsmen's Club," good laws for the preservation of game, but they are not observed. And, indeed, the laws themselves ought to be, after the example of Maine, a little more strict. For instance, no fishing through the ice for trout should be permitted, and no "bouncing" for deer.

As it is now, bounding goes on in the Adirondacks in almost all months when venison can be eaten, and many deer are still killed where only the hindquarters and skins are used. "Jack-shooting" is still practiced, and deer are freely killed in other ways in June and July. Many does, with young fawns are shot, and numerous fawns are needlessly murdered each Summer. The deer cannot last long under this murderous treatment, and we shall soon see the Adirondacks as stripped of deer as are the Catskills. It is even worse with the trout. These are ruthlessly murdered. They are caught by "set-lines" on the spawning beds and at all seasons; ice fishing is very common, and netting is not unknown. The result is that, compared with the Maine fishing, the New-York fishing has come to a low ebb. The best angling is no longer found in the North Woods, while in the Rangeley Lakes it is almost as good as it was twenty years ago. All this can be stopped and our game kept simply by having some official whose duty it shall be to see the laws executed. The only persons who could vigorously carry into execution this idea, and secure a Forest Warden from the Legislature, are the well-known Sportsmen's Club, who have already accomplished so much through the whole country in protecting game. Let their skillful counsel, who has drawn up so many of our excellent game acts, Mr. C. E. WHITEHEAD, prepare a form of a law creating the office, with small salary, of Forest Warden, whose special duty shall be to protect the game of the State, and to see to the execution of the laws for this object, and there will be little difficulty in securing a strong petition for it, and in inducing the next Legislature to pass it.

DECLINE OF AN AUTOCRAT.

The magnificent and awfully impressive clerk of our fashionable hotels has long been the terror of travelers and the sport of satirists. He has demonstrated how easy it is to have an autocrat in the midst of a democracy. He represents, in the most positive and unpleasant manner, the tyranny of the minority. We Americans, as foreigners have often remarked, are a patient and long-suffering people. We have stood for years under the baleful shadow of the Great Man on the Desk, and when he has glowered on us, our blood has frozen in our veins. Nor is it strange. His Jove-like majesty is admirably calculated to terrify ordinary mortals, who, under the euphemistic name of guests, are presumed to hang upon his bounty. They stand before him tremblingly inquiring if they can graciously be permitted to sit at his table and lodge under his roof in exchange for four or five dollars a day. They are willing to be bullied by the servants; to take anything they can get; to occupy a sky-parlor or a cot in the corridor, if they can only stay in the neighborhood of the Great Man, and semi-occasionally steal a glance at him from afar.

Has he not the power to say them nay, to banish them from his presence and his portals, unless they qualify before his eye and shake before his augustness? There are other hotels. True; but there are other

THE TIN CAN PANIC.

Since the explosion at Hell Gate the citizen of Astoria has exhibited a terror of tin cans which must appear to the experienced street dog as a signal instance of retributive justice. A small boy carrying a tin can under his left arm is enough to put to flight the entire Astorian population, and there is no doubt that a burglar similarly equipped might sack the best house in the town in broad daylight, and without finding a policeman who would be willing to venture within fifty feet of him. Even the most ostentatious labels, which assert that the cans to which they are attached contain the safe tomato or the harmless peach, cannot create confidence in the Astorian mind. Nitro-glycerine may be easily carried in a second-hand tomato can, or a peach label may be wickedly pasted on the outside of a nitro-glycerine can. The only path of absolute safety is that which leads away from everything in the shape of a tin can, and in this path every Astorian man, woman, and child is resolved to run at the utmost speed so long as the work upon the Hell Gate Reef remains unfinished.

This dread of tin cans also exists, though to a somewhat less extent, among the passengers on board the steam-boats on the East River. A man who desires to obtain the best seat on a Harlem steam-boat has only to carry with him a brown paper parcel of the size and shape of a quart can, and to handle it with ostentatious care. His fellow-passengers will melt away from him as the hoar frost vanishes before the rising sun, and even the most reckless fat woman, bent upon pushing her way toward an inviting sofa, will avoid walking upon him with as much care as though he were a dangerous mouse or a deadly garter-snake. Persons with suspiciously heavy carpet-bags are also shunned, and it is said that a peaceful Methodist minister created a panic the other day by accidentally dropping a roll of heavy, but perfectly innoxious, sermons on the deck. If the excitement continues, the steam-boat people will be compelled to refuse to carry any passenger who has not been thoroughly searched for concealed nitro-glycerine, and the men who

autocrat in them, and those may be still more formidable. And it is a weakness of our common nature to shrink from the unknown—to endure the ills we have rather than fly to others that we wot not of.

We are all of us but too well aware what the hotel clerk is—perhaps we may say what he has been, for it is our fluttering faith in the decline of his resplendence and imperious sway that has emboldened us to make him an editorial topic. Unless we are greatly mistaken, we have seen recent and repeated evidences of variation from his normal condition. Certain it is that he is no longer what he was—at least his outgoing and manner have changed.

We have observed the change both in town and country; we are sure of it. Any departure from his usual lofty and sublime indifference cannot be of no fall of detection. CESAR cannot stoop from the purple without arresting attention. At the springs, among the mountains, at the seaside, where he has long been supreme and aired his consequence, mutation is visible in his behavior. Strange as it may sound, we are confident we have traced in him signs of civility to his master's patrons. He has actually appeared to have some interest in their concerns; he has magnanimously refused to snub them; he has positively given ear to their questions; yea, he has answered them with promptness and politeness. Such concessions have hitherto been unknown, and they are too extraordinary to be accidental.

Nobody could be more amazed than we have been at the symptoms of the revolution. At first we scarcely dared to trust the evidence of our own senses. We fancied ourselves dreaming; we rubbed our eyes to dispel the vision. But it was reality, no mirage of the mind. The great man no longer carries himself distantly and defiantly, as was his wont. The angle of his back with his waist has diminished several degrees; the parabola described by his thorax and abdomen is not so impressively clear; his large seal and diamond rings glisten less, because they vibrate less, on the fingers of the hands whose thumbs are thrust into the arm-holes of his portentous waistcoat. He has ceased to reply to all inquiries with his back; to hurl keys at gentlemen who had had the temerity to ask for them; to condense any information, when vouchsafed at all, into the briefest and sharpest syllables, discharged angrily, as if at an insolent foe.

Quiet, modest persons from the country can now approach him without peril to their nerves or self-respect. He is unquestionably mitigated, if not mollified. He has plainly come to the conclusion that they have some rights which he is not obliged to disregard. When they ask for a good room low down, he does not take pains to assign them a poor room high up. If they inquire the dinner hour, he does not assume to be deaf, nor does he point impudently to some distant car, supposed to furnish the requisite information. He is not absorbed with some of his cronies at one end of the counter, while a dozen, or more, hungry and travel-stained men are leaning over the register, waiting to learn where they are to be bestowed. He still has many defects, but his eyes have been partially opened to the fact that a popular hotel was not originally designed for the employment of clerical puppets to insult the wayfarer public.

What is the cause of this change? What potent combination of circumstances has brought the high-flying fellow of gorgeous attire, of marvelously arranged and numerously parted hair, to the level of the deficiencies? It is the dull, hard times which have constrained his master to curb his insolence and abate his oxygen. The day of the crowded hotel, when to lie anywhere was deemed a privilege, has passed for the nonce. Landlords are put to their wits' end to keep their houses half full, and to meet their necessary expenses. Therefore they have looked after subordinates personally and persistently, and they have discovered that, in these times, the average American objects to paying for studied affronts. They have brought up their clerks, so to speak, with a round turn, and given instructions that must be obeyed. The great man is beginning to learn his place, and the result of his full knowledge must be most welcome to a long-abused public.

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deal in canned vegetables will be hopelessly ruined.

It is rather odd that the public has hitherto ignored the fact that the four thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine with which the engineers at Hell Gate are preparing their great blast must necessarily reach that locality by way of the East River. If those who daily cross that river have ever given any thought to the matter, they have doubtless dismissed it from their minds by assuming that the explosive compound was carried to Hell Gate by some special conveyance and some unfrequented route. In point of fact, this has been the theory which prevailed among the engineers themselves. They assumed that the nitro-glycerine was brought from the manufactory near Communipaw in a row-boat, and that the traveling public, which has a right to expect that it will, at no distant day, be blown up by the explosion of the boiler of a racing Harlem steam-boat, was safe from any premature explosion of a nitro-glycerine type. We now know that this comfortable theory lacked any basis of fact. The nitro-glycerine which exploded on Tuesday was, indeed, carried in a row-boat as far as the Battery, but the workman in charge of it carried it from the Battery to Fulton Ferry on a street car, and at the latter place took passage with his deadly freight on board a Harlem steam-boat for Astoria. As it is probable that this has been the usual route by which hundreds of pounds of nitro-glycerine have been carried to Hell Gate within the last six months, it is wonderful that we have so long escaped a terrible tragedy.

But it is an ill can of nitro-glycerine that blows nobody any good. Now that Tuesday's explosion has led to the discovery of the way in which the explosive has hitherto been transported from the manufactory, we may expect to see an order requiring it to be carried the whole distance in row-boats strictly enforced. The result will be that the number of deaths by drowning in the East River will be greatly reduced. At present the steam-boat pilots have no hesitation in running down row-boats that happen to be in their path. When, however, they know that an East River row-boat may possibly contain nitro-glycerine, which will explode by impact, they will be unwilling to take the risk of running down the most innocent-looking skiff. Astute boatmen will additionally insure their safety by carrying two or three empty tomato cans conspicuously displayed on their boats. A boat thus equipped will practically have the whole river to herself, and as soon as she is sighted by a steam-boat pilot, the latter will steer in the opposite direction at the highest speed of which his vessel is capable. Thus there will be an end of the running down of small boats by swift and supercilious steamers, and river navigation will become safer than it has been for years.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Gov. Hendricks refuses to accept Senator Morton's challenge for a joint discussion in Indiana. James Boyd refuses. The Democratic nomination for Congress in the Seventh District of Pennsylvania.

The Cooperstown Journal thinks Spriggs ought to be imprisoned. J. Thomas Spriggs is the Spriggs meant. Hon. Lucius L. Amesworth, Democratic Member of Congress from the Third District of Iowa, declines a re-nomination. The trial of the white men implicated in the massacre of the negroes at Hamburg, S. C., has been put over till the January term. The Illinois "State Christian Association" has nominated a full ticket for State officers, with Hon. Samuel B. Allen for Governor.

Another candidate on the Democratic State ticket in Michigan refuses to run—Hon. Chauncey W. Greene, the nominee for Land Commissioner. Even the Maryland Republicans are talking about carrying their State for Hayes and Wheeler. All that is wanted is harmony, energy, and votes. If Maine to-day gives us the Governor by 8,000 majority, both branches of the Legislature, and all the members of Congress, will it not be enough?

T. G. Barker has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District of South Carolina, and M. P. O'Connor has been named in his stead. The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, one of Tilden's papers, has discovered that the indications are that the Republican majority in Vermont "will not be more than 15,000."

A letter from Aiken, S. C., to the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle reports the doing of the Democratic county nominating convention and says: "We are determined to elect our country clerk or die at the polls."

It cannot be ascertained that Tilden gave a cent toward the purchase of shirts for our boys in the Union Army. But, if all accounts are true, he is astonishingly liberal in supplying shirts for his deluded adherents to-day.

Wade Hampton lately asserted on the stump in South Carolina that: "The South did not fight for slavery in the late war. Gen. Robert E. Lee told me that whatever way the war ended, the colored people would be free."

W. D. Simpson said at the Wade Hampton meeting in South Carolina: "The Republican Party has never been an emancipation party, and has only made use of the negro to ride into office. The negro owed his freedom to God."

The Trenton Gazette says that there is a Republican majority in New-Jersey, but it requires activity to bring it out. Usually in a Presidential canvass the Republican vote of the State is polled, and the

BANKS AND THE NEW LOAN.

A SUGGESTION AS TO THE LAW.
A BANK CIRCULATION ISSUED ON THE FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. BONDS AS SECURITY AT THE RATE OF NINETY PER CENT. OF THEIR PAR VALUE OR OF THEIR MARKET VALUE?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A letter was received by Treasurer Wyman a few days ago from a Boston national bank inquiring whether the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds will be received on deposit at the Treasury as security for national bank circulation. This was the first formal inquiry made to the department upon this subject. It was referred to Assistant Secretary Conant, who instructed the Treasurer to reply that the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds will be received by the department upon the same conditions as the five and six per cent. bonds are received. In pursuance of these instructions a letter was prepared and forwarded yesterday to the Boston bank. There can be no doubt that the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds may be deposited with the United States Treasury by national banks to secure circulation or to secure deposits in the banks of Government funds. But whether these bonds and others which may be issued, bearing a lower rate of interest than five per cent., are in all respects the same as five per cent. bonds, so far as they form the basis for the circulating notes to be issued to national banks, is questionable. Section 5,159 Revised Statutes very clearly establishes that any interest-bearing security for national bank circulation, as security for the United States Treasury by national banks, shall be deposited with the Treasury, and that section provides that "every association, . . . preliminary to the commencement of the banking business, and before it shall be authorized to commence business, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any registered United States bonds bearing interest. . . . Such bonds shall be received by the Treasurer upon deposit, and shall be by him kept in his office until they shall be otherwise disposed of." Under the terms of this section any interest-bearing bonds of the United States, without regard to rate of interest, may be received by the Treasurer as securities for national banks.

While no discrimination is made by the law as to the class of bonds which may be received by the Treasurer as securities, a discrimination is made as to the terms or conditions upon which circulation will be issued by the Controller of the Currency upon United States securities having a less rate of interest than five per cent., and the discrimination is in favor of the lower rate of interest. Bonds Section 5,171 Revised Statutes, provided "Upon a deposit of bonds, as prescribed by sections 5,159 and 5,160, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount of the bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum annum." A distinction is made in this section between the par and the current market value of bonds, the effect of which will enable banking associations depositing United States bonds bearing interest at a rate less than five per centum annum, to claim from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes "equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value" of the bonds so deposited. That is to say, that with the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds quoted in the market at 90, which is their current market value to-day, United States national banking associations may claim circulating notes equal to the face or par value of the bonds. This advantage must operate in favor of the new bonds and make them specially sought after by national banks. Under the section above quoted a national bank may withdraw \$100,000 of a five or six per cent. bonds and replace them with \$90,000 in four-and-a-half per cent. bonds without diminishing the amount of authorized circulation. If, however, in any time "the market or cash value of any bonds thus deposited with the Treasurer is reduced below the amount of the circulation issued for the same, the Controller may demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other United States bonds at cash value, or in money from the association, to be deposited with the Treasurer so long as such depreciation continues." (Section 5,167.)

No question has yet been raised on the discrimination made in section 5,171 Revised Statutes, between the current market and par value of bonds bearing different rates of interest. No one has seemed to have knowledge of the provisions of that section in connection with bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than five per cent., and public attention has been attracted for the first time. The law quoted was enacted several years prior to the enactment of the Revised Statutes, and the particular bonds authorized by that act could not, therefore, have been specially in view at the time of its passage. Whether the national banks will purchase the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds and replace their five and six per cent. bonds, as the law above quoted fairly implies, the syndicate will not be long in disposing of the entire amount of four-and-a-half per cent. bonds authorized.

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Account of	Amount
Ways and Means.	\$750
Public Lands.	307
Patent Office.	133
Post Office and Post Roads.	3,408
Patent of Columbia.	2,824
Interior Affairs.	5,209
Indian Affairs.	6,623
Military Affairs.	3,339
Foreign Affairs.	3,129
Public Buildings and Grounds.	253
Printing.	1,400
Expenditures in War Department.	3,405
Expenditures in Navy Department.	9,590
Expenditures in Post Office Department.	1,443
Expenditures in Interior Department.	1,443
Expenditures in Department of Justice.	3,698
Expenditures in Civil Service.	3,267
Expenditures in Education.	10
Expenditures in Agriculture.	1,439
Expenditures in Commerce.	1,439
Expenditures in Finance.	1,439
Expenditures in Miscellaneous.	1,439

THE FRENCH WORKING MEN.

THEIR CENTENNIAL DELEGATION.
A FRATERNAL BANQUET ON THEIR RETURN TO PARIS—WHAT THEY THINK OF AMERICAN ARTISANS—THEY PRONOUNCE THE EXPOSITION A FAMOUS FIASCO—FRENCH WORKMEN SIGNED BY FOREIGN NAMES—A PREJUDICED VIEW OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MORRY, Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. John Jordan, Mr. J. Lewis, Miss Mary Kelly.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BROADWAY, Mr. J. Lewis, Miss Mary Kelly.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO MEN OF SANDS, Mr. J. Lewis, Miss Mary Kelly.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLL, Mr. J. Lewis, Miss Mary Kelly.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MINISTERS, Mr. J. Lewis, Miss Mary Kelly.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, Daytime only.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND INTERNATIONAL CONCERT, under the direction of Mr. P. G. Gilmore.

WOODS MUSEUM.—DRAWING, PAINTING, AND SCULPTURE, Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, Messrs. Harrison and Hart, Miss Adah Richmond.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINISTERS AND COMEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS.—MINISTERS, FANCY, AND TRICK COMEDIES.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disagreeable announcements of deaths and medical pretensions, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on any terms.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, \$10.
The SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, \$2.
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Ten Copies (per annum) \$12.50
Twenty Copies (per annum) \$22.50
Thirty Copies (per annum) \$30.00
And One Year, per annum, \$30.00

A copy of fifty, one copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES to the get-up of the day.

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jobbery or fraud to find confidence under the shelter of State and national tickets, whose composition is the best pledge of the security of the Republican promise to secure better methods in government and to maintain a higher ideal of statesmanship than those which have been too indolently tolerated. Republicans in every locality of the State and Union should act as if the success of the Presidential ticket depended upon their scrupulous adherence to the principles which triumphed at Cincinnati and have since asserted their supremacy at more than one State convention. The streets of ancient Jerusalem used to be kept clean by every man looking after the cleaning of the part that lay in front of his own dwelling. The purity and elevation of the Republican canvass can be best attained by every locality taking care that it keeps the character of its own candidates above reproach.

The second attempt to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor of the State will be made at Saratoga to-morrow. The last convention had all the elements of broad face; this one promises to be marked by the solemnity of a funeral. Of course, it is just possible that the mournful ceremonies may be conducted somewhat after the Hibernian fashion, with a good deal of howling and a fight by way of interlude. When a number of rather excitable persons ostentatiously declare their intention of keeping calm, it is obvious that it only needs a little more spirit than is yet apparent among the crest-fallen delegates at Saratoga to get up a row. At present the problem is not so much about who will be nominated, as who can be induced to run. Even SCOTT LORD cannot be counted on as sure to accept, and AMASA J. PARKER, in spite of his well-known opposition to Gov. TILDEN, is being labored with in order to save the party from the danger of making itself ridiculous by nominating some one of the pretentious nobodies who still covet the barren honor.

THE VICTORY IN MAINE.
We have already stated our opinion that a majority of 8,000 would be a substantial victory in Maine. We are agreeably surprised by one nearly double that amount. The figures received in this office up to the hour of writing indicate a very heavy vote by both parties, with great gains by the Republicans. It would be quite in accordance with the present returns if the Republicans cast 74,000 votes, which would be more than they ever cast before, with the single exception of 1868. The Democrats are likely to reach 58,000, or 59,000, which would be considerably higher than they have yet gone. The Republican majority is variously estimated in the State at from 15,000 to 20,000. Our own calculations place it at about 15,000. This is an excellent showing, and promises well for November.

Our Democratic friends will make great efforts to show that their overwhelming defeat in Maine is a fine success. They will say, as the Sun said yesterday, that the State ought to give a Republican majority of 18,000, basing that assertion on the majorities of the last five Presidential years. This is worthy of the "arithmetical man" in his palmist days. The intimate connection between the vote of 1866 and that of a score of years later is, of course, obvious to the meaneast understanding. But, if the Sun had taken the trouble to add up the World Almanac returns, instead of picking out the biggest majorities for twenty years, it would have found that the average majority in Maine for the last six years, at State elections, has been 13,000. For the last six years it has been 10,560. A majority at the former figure is quite as much as the most exacting calculator can require. A much smaller one would give all the assurance that the Republican Party needs that a great victory awaits it in November, and that the country is willing to give it a new trial under its new leadership.

Two years ago Maine chose five Republican Representatives to the Forty-fourth Congress by majorities ranging from 1,468 to 2,953, and amounting in all to 12,174. This year, in spite of a well-organized "bolt" in one district, considerable discontent in another, and the hope of the Democrats by a "split hunt" to make a third one doubtful, all the Republican candidates are elected by good majorities, and three of them by large majorities. The State Legislature is strongly Republican.

The result in Maine has been reached by a fair and open canvass on the part of the Republicans. There has been very little money used, hardly enough being raised to meet the necessary expenses of the canvass. Our principles have been entrusted to the chances of frank discussion, and they have not suffered, as, under such circumstances, they never do. On the other hand the Democratic organs describe the efforts of their own leaders as "quiet" and "systematic," which being interpreted simply means that a great deal of Mr. TILDEN's money has been sent into the State, and that a peculiarly unscrupulous "system" of tactics has been pursued. Whatever the use of money in skilled hands could do for a desperate cause, has been done by the Democrats in the hope of breaking the Republican majority and giving a new impulse to the slackening energies of their party in Indiana. In this scheme they have been grievously disappointed. They expected to keep the Republicans below 10,000, and they were betting two to one, up to the close of the polls yesterday, that they would wrest at least one of the Congressional districts from Republican hands. Could they have done this it would have been an immense advantage to them in the close contest which culminates in Indiana next month. That they could not do it is to be attributed to the solid strength of the Republican sentiment, and to the fidelity with which it is represented by the Republican candidates.

It must be remembered, too, that the significance of this steady retention of supremacy in such States as Maine and Vermont is increased by the fact that it is accomplished against changes in population constantly working in favor of the Democrats. It is not as if the 74,000 Republicans who went to the polls in Maine yesterday were the same men who, in September, 1868, gave the first decisive blow to that year against the Republican Democrats. On the contrary, the Republicans are con-

tinually moving out of the State, while the Democrats are gaining accessions from immigration. These facts bring out even more clearly the real strength of the great cause represented by HAYES and WHEELER, and the wide-spread distrust of that represented by TILDEN and HENDRICKS.

THE OPINIONS OF EX-SENATOR REVELS.

Senators BAYARD and MACDONALD, in their minority report on the Mississippi election of November last, and the allies of the White Line Democracy in defending their revolutionary proceedings, quote the letter of ex-Senator H. R. REVELS to the President as a proof of their allegation that there was no conspiracy against the constitutional rights of the Republicans of that State, and that the extraordinary increase of the Democratic vote was due solely to an uprising of the reputable citizens, "irrespective of race, color or party affiliations," against "unprincipled adventurers" who "enslaved the mind" of the colored people, men who, "caring nothing for country, were willing to stoop to anything, no matter how infamous, to secure power to themselves and to perpetuate it." Mississippi Republicans charge that the letter of the ex-Senator was the result of his hatred of ex-Gov. AMES, who failed to encourage his pretensions for a re-election to the Senate of the United States, and of a desire to obtain favor with the existing Government, by which, (it is worthy of a passing note,) he has just been appointed President of Alcorn University, the black normal school of the State. However this may be, Mr. REVELS, when called by the Democrats to substantiate his written statements, entirely destroyed the force of his somewhat famous letter by his candid admissions of ignorance of the character of the election, excepting in the town of Holly Springs and the County of Marshall, in which it is situated. There was neither fraud, violence, nor intimidation either in that town or county, because there was no cause for it nor need of it. They are in the district represented in Congress by Hon. G. WILEY WELLS, a third-term Republican, high in the confidence of the President, who ran against the regular candidate of the Republican Party, and defeated him chiefly by the Democratic vote. The Democrats had no candidate. The ex-Senator testified that he was "satisfied that the canvass" in Marshall County "was characterized by order and quiet." When questioned whether he had an opportunity of knowing what was going on in the different counties of his own Congressional district, he frankly admitted that he did not think it would be safe to say that he had an opportunity; that he did make some inquiries in several places to know if everything was going on quietly and pleasantly, and that at most places he received an answer in the affirmative and in some an answer in the negative. As to the character of the campaign throughout the State, not in his own white district, but in the "black counties," his testimony was in striking contrast with the inferences drawn from his letter:

"Question.—The allegation has been made that the election in Mississippi was characterized by gross intimidation and violence, preventing the free exercise of the elective franchise by the citizens, and it is to test the truth of that that this committee came, and I want to know what facts you can contribute of your own knowledge on the one side or the other of that statement?"
Answer.—Well, I do not know that I could safely go much beyond what I have already said. If I am allowed merely say, something as to the impression that I have received, that is about all I could say. Q.—It is very hard to say what has or has not been received before the committee; we came for information.
A.—I was going to speak of the impression that has been made upon my mind.
Q.—I should rather, as far as I am concerned, you should state any facts you have.
A.—I have no facts, I think, bearing on that point."

It will be seen, from this testimony, that the value of the evidence of ex-Senator REVELS is on a par with the old Confederate currency, which, also, was based on "impressions," and not accomplished facts. They were issued on the "impression" that the South would win independence. If a colored clergyman in a remote village of Northern New-York should have denied the existence of the Democratic riots under Gov. SEYMOUR's administration in this City, his testimony would have been in direct conflict with the truth of history; but no more so than the letter of ex-Senator REVELS concerning the revolutionary election in Mississippi. Partisan malice and vague impressions are utterly powerless to withstand the avalanche of affidavits which have swept away every doubt that Mississippi was made a Democratic State by the overthrow of the civil rights of her Republican citizens.

THE ECONOMISTS AT SARATOGA.
It must be admitted that the conclusions of the Economists in regard to the financial condition of the country, as presented in the recent Social Science Convention at Saratoga, are much more cheering reading than we usually find from that subject. Mr. WELLS, indeed, argues that that the whole world is growing poor, and that civilized nations, owing to the enormous waste and loss from standing armies, were falling behind in the increase of wealth. But both he and Mr. ATKINSON agree that this country is abounding in wealth; that our crops and supplies of food are enormous, and our production in manufacture has only been too large for present demand. Mr. ATKINSON, indeed, endeavors to prove that we have only savings enough as a nation to support us two or three years if we ceased to work, but as the richest nations, according to Mr. WELLS, never have accumulations beyond five years' consumption, this need not alarm us, but is merely another illustration of the well-known economical principle that the world's wealth is mainly created every year.

We seem to be suffering much in this country from what may be called our success—that is, the inventive brain of the people has created labor-saving machinery which has increased production in many branches, saved human hands, and cheapened price. Thus Mr. ATKINSON shows how in his own business—cotton manufacture—in 1866 the census-taker would have found in one department eight machines, worth about ten thousand dollars, used in sizing yarns, with eight men employed on them at high wages. Now such an investigator would find one machine, worth \$2,500, doing the same amount of work, and one man and a boy tending it. Temporarily, there seems a reduction of manufac-

turing capital in that one instance of \$7,500, and seven men appear to be thrown out of employment. But the country has as much annual product, and the seven men can seek other profitable work, while the above amount of capital will remain for use in other branches. In the interval the seven men, if they have saved little, will be in distress, but this can be only temporary, and the country has become richer. Forty years ago, says Mr. ATKINSON, "the work of one operative for one hour in a cotton mill, resulted in the production of three yards of coarse sheeting." To-day the same labor will produce ten yards.

In such a change, how many men are for the time driven out of employment? But these hands find other work. The nation becomes richer, and the operatives themselves enjoy the benefit of labor-saving machinery in their own cheaper commodities. This nation may be temporarily in such a transition, when many hands are idle because steam and iron are doing their task. But the economists at the Social Science Convention see that the great difficulty of the nation does not lie in the production of wealth, but in its distribution. Mr. ATKINSON makes a careful estimate that the annual product of every person over ten years of age in Massachusetts averages \$380 per head. When it is considered how many non-producers there are in so artificial a community as that of Massachusetts, it may well be believed that the product of the workers will average \$600 per head annually, or a sum equal to the share of each person in the whole capital of the State. That is, each producer creates annually as much wealth as his share of all the property of the State, if it were divided equally. Something like this production of wealth goes on annually everywhere in the Union.

It is true that during the years 1860-1870, a great proportional diminution in the yield of agriculture took place as compared with the previous decade; but these were years of civil war, and are no permanent indication of our progress. As Mr. ATKINSON says, "Our real difficulties are in restricted distribution and consumption." We suffer in business though the country is crowded with products—and cotton, wool, lumber, leather, iron, and other raw products abound in over-measure. We have the means for the "wage fund"—if such a fund can be considered anything more than an abstraction—and yet wages are not paid as the laborers need. In many branches we have stopped production. As Mr. ATKINSON states, we are acting as if no more mills, no more mines, no more railroads, or works of industry were ever to be needed. Economy has been carried to its utmost limit.

Our unequal taxation and a vicious currency have put the whole machinery of distribution out of order. These have diverted capital to non-productive branches, or have caused distrust of the future. We have all the elements of wealth, but are in poverty. Such is the preaching of the economists at Saratoga. Their great dogmas are the truths, so much urged in these columns and by the Republican Party—a sound currency, hard money, and taxation for revenue only.

MALE GIRLS.
Hitherto the enemies of evolution have been in the habit of tauntingly requesting Mr. DARWIN, Mr. WALLACE, and other proprietors and dealers in that famous theory, to evolve a new kind of human being or a few novelties in pigs or horses. They have asserted that if unassisted nature can evolve a man from a monkey, a skillful scientific person ought to be able to evolve and patent an improved style of baby, or to develop a race of pigs with ears adapted to the manufacture of silk purses. Because the evolutionists have been apparently deaf to these demands they have been abused with much vigor as self-confessed impostors, and to some extent the unscientific public has accepted this slanderous estimate of them. It now appears that in spite of their proud silence the evolutionists have been busily at work evolving a practical answer to their assailants, and that they have finally produced a specimen of their art which is about to be exhibited in the International Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The world has been, and is now, very well contented with its present assortment of animals. It is true that persons of fastidious tastes have occasionally suggested that a few simple improvements might be put upon some of our domestic animals. For example, there are those who think it desirable to have the guinea fowl's voice pitched in a different key, or the tail of the milch cow fitted to the animal in such a way that it could be easily unshipped during the process of milking. These suggested improvements, however, are merely matters of detail. The idea of adding new animals to our present stock is quite a different affair, and no one has seriously advocated it except when jeering at the evolutionists and seeking to draw them into a vexatious position.

On the other hand, the belief that a new variety of human being is imperatively needed has long prevailed among the most advanced social reformers. It is generally conceded among the friends of the "Emancipation of Woman" that what is really needed is the invention of a new sex. It is obvious to the minds of our strongest-minded women not only that men, being unmitigated brutes, are entirely unfit to live, but also that women, who are spiritually a little higher than the angels, are physically unfit to meet all the exigencies of life. Of course, they consider that if men could be wholly eliminated and the world placed wholly under the control of women, the change would be an enormous improvement; nevertheless, they admit—in the confidence of private tea and toast—that even in a world governed wholly by women congenialities would arise with which the ablest woman would be unable to successfully cope. For instance, there is the implacable and devastating mouse. What would become of a Senate of women if a mouse should venture into the Senate chamber? There, too, is the appalling earth-worm. How could women venture to undertake the cultivation of the entire wheat-fields of the world with the certainty that from time to time the plow would bring to the surface a fierce and deadly earth-worm, who would squirm under the very feet of the horrified husbandman? It is in vain to allege that a

woman can face dangers like these with any hope of triumphing over them. The most progressive woman, clad in the best of trousers, armed with the ballot, and holding the most important office in the State, would be liable to faint in the presence of a determined mouse or to perish under the attack of an enraged and violent earth-worm. It is thus clear that before the world can be brought to a state of absolute perfection a new kind of woman, having the moral and mental excellences of the present variety of woman, and the boldness in the face of mice and creeping things which distinguishes the brave though brutal man, must be devised. Such a being would virtually constitute a new sex, to whom would rightfully appertain the possession and government of the world.

It is precisely this ideal man-woman that the evolutionists have silently and successfully developed. The fact that they have accomplished this grand achievement has not been directly announced, but it is revealed by implication in the advertising columns of a Philadelphia newspaper. The other day the newspaper in question contained in its columns of "wants" a request for a "wealthy" woman who would be willing "to adopt a male girl." There can be no doubt that this "male girl" is the crowning achievement of evolution, and that her presence in Philadelphia is preparatory to her exhibition as the grandest industrial production of the age.

What constitutes a male girl, and in what respect she differs physically from the common human girl of current zoological textbooks, we are left to conjecture. Undoubtedly she is masculine in point of legs, and is thus fitted for the full enjoyment of trousers. It is also probable that although she may have a masculine beard, she is distinctively feminine in point of back hair, for otherwise she could not let it down in the heat of debate, and thus crush an opponent with hair superficially pinned on and wholly unfitted for rhetorical uses. How she is fitted internally we can never know until the drawings and specifications which her inventor has doubtless filed in the Patent Office are published; but we may assume that her heart is so constructed as to be certain not to palpitate at the sight of mice or worms, and that instead of the usual human stomach, she has been provided with large tanks for holding tea, and a roomy compartment for the storage of cake, caramels, and buttered toast.

When this male girl is formally placed on exhibition, there will be an end of the pretense that evolution cannot evolve a new pattern of humanity and a revival of courage among the advocates of woman's supremacy. Under the leadership of male girls who can face the fiercest mouse with impunity, and literally beard the earth-worm in his native ground, women can fearlessly undertake all the duties which men so imperfectly discharge. The male girls will constitute a sort of *corps d'élite*, and will come to the front whenever the masculine virtues of bravery in the presence of mice and other foes of woman are needed. Thus will the new era prophesied by progressive women be made a magnificent success, and the need and memory of man utterly and forever vanish.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, perhaps the ablest Tilden paper in Virginia, has been suspended. The Republicans of the Third District of Mississippi have nominated Judge W. W. Chalmers for Congress.

Judge Jared Patchin, of Michigan, who has decided to support Hayes and Wheeler, has been a Democrat all his life.

The Democrats of the First District of Texas have again nominated for Congress John H. Ragan, who was Postmaster General of the rebel confederacy.

The San Francisco *Post* believes that, with an active canvass at Oregon, there can be no doubt whatever that the State will go for Hayes and Wheeler.

Mr. John Magraw, the independent Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District of New-York, has withdrawn. The step is a commendable one.

It is pointed out as an indication of an approaching election that the Democratic Central Board has authorized its Superintendents to enter upon several jobs immediately.

The Republican State Committee of Mississippi held a meeting last week, and determined that the campaign shall be prosecuted earnestly, actively, vigorously, and, it is hoped, effectively.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* seems disposed to take it for granted that a Democratic candidate for the Presidency can do no wrong. This is an easy, if not satisfactory, way of avoiding the difficulty.

There is a lively quarrel among the Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri. The dissatisfied ones assert that the nomination of Col. T. Crittenden was secured by a "fraudulent combination."

The Chairman of the Missouri Democratic State Committee has sent out a circular to, say that the State is held responsible for the failure of local meetings, and to urge upon the local organizations to see that these meetings be made a success.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appel* thus expresses its opinion: "Tweed is an amiable, honorable, and estimable gentleman, compared with Grant, Babcock, Belknap, Robeson, Biss, Shephard, Blaine, or any of the other bright lights of the Radical Party."

Congressman Henry R. Harris, of the Fourth District of Georgia, has found it necessary to send out a long circular explaining to his constituents the order of the very best for them that he could last session, whatever his bitter opponents in his own party may say.

The Cattaraugus County Republicans have made their nominations, as follows: For Sheriff, George L. Winters; County Clerk, Arthur H. Howe; Superintendent of the Poor, Frank Strickland; Justice of the Sessions, George W. Press; Coroner, Alonso Wilcox.

The other day the St. Louis *Republican*, one of Tilden's supporters, printed in its editorial page the following tribute to the Conquered Emperor: "The Austria (Ga.) Commonwealth, on the 30th ult., gave a prominent place to a series of verses eulogistic of John Wilkes Booth."

CONSTANTINOPLE SCENES.

GOSSIP FROM THE TURKISH CAPITAL. MANY-HUED GROUPS OF MEN AND WOMEN CHARACTER—A PEOPLE AFRAID OF THE TERRIBLE BASHI BAZOUKS—A LOTUS-EATING RACE—PICTURE-MAKING BY AN AMATEUR ARTIST—GENERAL DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Aug. 21, 1876.
For the moment let us forget the chances of war, of intervention, and the insoluble puzzle of the future of Turkey, and consider some of the outside aspects of the Turkish capital in its present circumstances. I may as well admit at the outset that I am inclined to do this in the marvelous accounts of what has been seen by the correspondent of a prominent London newspaper. My admiration of the powers of sight possessed by that gentleman will, no doubt, embarrass my attempt to follow his example. Even if I had truth on my side I could never paint for you such a mad bacchanal procession as he drew for his public from a parade of ragged volunteers. No other eye than his could have seen the cordial union of Mussulman and Christian in ranks of raw recruits. No eye but his ever caught more than a momentary glimpse of the famous banner bearing crescent and cross in happy conjunction; and he, blest mortal, somehow saw it every time he went into the streets either of Pera or Stambul. No ear but his heard the cheers which the Moslem apostles of universal brotherhood hurled at the Christian legion, which, as it moved toward the city, was ever conversed with the accomplished and elegant Greeks and Armenians who flocked to the support of the paternal Government of the Porte in this, its hour of need. No my humble chronicle must needs lag a long way behind that of so gifted a sight-seer, the summit of my daring is reached when I plead his example as an excuse for my attempt. The demands of ordinary readers who will be content with facts that were visible to ordinary eyes may be met by my unvarnished tale. I commend myself to their indulgence, assuring them that they shall have the benefit of all that I can remember as having seen myself or deemed worthy of record.

The truth may as well be owned first as last, my story bears some resemblance to that of Canning's Needy Knife-grinder. Considering that Turkey is straining every nerve to prolong her existence, it is surprising how little of either the circumstance or the stir of warlike preparation is visible in the streets of Constantinople. What is known as the outside apathy of the Turks is now, as ever, the really striking feature of the populace. The evidences of the struggle that is going on have to be looked for "they do not force themselves upon your vision." The Stambul Bridge the motley throng comes and goes as usual, and no one gives an ear. An old resident may call to your attention the fact that the magnificent red and gold dress of the Croats is now but a legend to be seen, and that the Montenegrins, green and the stalwart Serbians in blue have entirely disappeared. To the ordinary observer the variety of types and costumes is still bewildering, and the clouds themselves do not form and dissolve with more utter indifference to the world beneath than do the constantly succeeding and vanishing groups of men and women. Any eight more animated and less excited it would be difficult to imagine. Go further on to a café, and the establishment of gilding and mirrors known as a *café* in Western Europe, and a dingy room with a ramshackle veranda in front is the Turkish equivalent. A platform around the room, and a few green turban-seated on clumsy, low stools, are the frequent, buried in deep reverie over nothing or devoting themselves with gravity to infinitesimal calculations of the cost of a glass of beer, or eight together are absorbed in a silent game of dominoes. Suddenly a whining and droning is heard, as if the spectre of a Scotch bagpipe were to recall the thought of a Scotchman. It is which it had given utterance on earth. This is accompanied by a succession of dull thumps that in Turkey represent the drumming of a band, and are presently followed by the apparition of a troop of the dirty and ferocious-looking fellows who are flocking not to the support of the Government, but to the death of the Government. They are splendid material for an artist—bronzed faces, breasts and legs, eyes that are called eagle-like, on the *lucida* *non lucendo* principle, that is, they are not bright, but they surpass anything that Murillo ever painted—but for all that very objectionable persons to meet in

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with the

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTIM FOUND.

TILDEN'S DICTATION ACCEPTED IN SARATOGA FROM SIBER INDIFFERENCE AND HOPELESSNESS OF SUCCESS—HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON PUT IN SEYMOUR'S PLACE ON THE TICKET—JOHN KELLY WITH-DRAWS FROM THE ELECTORAL TICKET—TILDEN LEFT TO PADDLE HIS OWN CANOE.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
SARATOGA, Sept. 13.—Tilden and his kitchen cabinet have triumphed at last and are now masters of the situation, and alone responsible for the results that may follow their work. The great railroad wreck and income-tax dodger is not merely the Presidential candidate of the National Democracy, but he retains the leadership of the party in the Empire State, and has dictated who shall be the candidate of the party to succeed him in the gubernatorial chair. The ticket now represents Tildenism, and nothing but Tildenism, from head to tail. Renegade Republicans have been shovelled to the front seats, as they were two years ago, while "born Democrats" are compelled to remain in the background. This is the substance of the action of the Convention to-day, which completes the Democratic ticket with the nomination of Lucius Robinson for Governor, and it is not to be wondered at that John Kelly, after witnessing this last achievement of Tilden should shake the dust off his feet, withdraw his name from the head of the electoral ticket, and leave Tilden and his campaign to their fate. When the leader of the Democratic hosts of New-York City, whose solid vote alone makes the success of Democracy possible at any time in this State, thus abandons the campaign, its fortunes may be regarded as hopeless. More than three months ago Kelly told the St. Louis Convention that Tilden could not carry the State of New-York, and what was then only an opinion, has now been reduced to a certainty through the blundering and pig-headedness of Tilden himself. Kelly may well be excused for declining any further responsibility for the fate of the party in this State.

It is hardly worth the while to go into the details of last night's maneuvering and wire-pulling, by which the Tilden men were enabled to carry their man through the convention to-day. The prime cause of their success after all was the rapidly growing indifference of the anti-Tilden men. They had all become convinced that the ticket could not be elected wherever might be put at its head, and they argued that it would be better in the end to let Tilden have his own way, and then hold him responsible for the defeat of the party both in the State and nation. "They will go down together," was a common remark, "and we will then be rid of the whole Tilden nest." The "slate" could have been broken easily enough as it was two weeks ago. There were votes enough, by actual count, at midnight last night to do it; and when the vote had been declared before any changes were made Robinson would have been found to lack five votes of a nomination. But there was no concentration of strength among his opponents; they distributed their votes among no less than nine candidates, and, rather than go through another and perhaps half a dozen more ballots for the sake of getting their own candidate, with certain defeat staring him in the face, they concluded to let Tilden have the selection of the victim, while they adjourned and went home about their business. The convention was in large part a different body from that which met here two weeks ago. The call of the roll showed over eighty changes among the delegates, the original delegates having sent substitutes. It is charged that Tilden's agents had been tampering with the delegates all over the State since the adjournment two weeks ago, and had secured a large number of substitutes who would be less hostile to him than the original delegates. A marked change in the temper of this convention from the first one was observed from the moment it was called to order, but it was generally attributed to a desire on both sides to avoid another row.

The proceedings were entirely devoid of incident, and a session lasted less than two hours. The State Committee had arranged to hold it in the ball-room of Congress Hall, which would afford very limited accommodations for outsiders, and would thus have prevented the attendance of a crowd of spectators like that which helped enliven the sessions of the last convention. The venerable Chairman, Mr. Gray, in reopening the convention, wished very much to make an explanation, clearing his skirts from all responsibility for the deception practiced upon the first convention; but he was reluctantly persuaded to keep his mouth shut on that point. Had he opened the ball, there would have been no end of attempts at explanation, and the convention would probably have broken up in a row. When Faulkner's name was reached in the roll-call there was applause in the audience, which he accepted as a voucher for his integrity in the matter of the Seymour dispatches.

The most laughable incident of the proceedings was John Kelly's getting up and eulogizing the nominee of the convention, and prophesying the success of the ticket, and then withdrawing his name as an Elector at large in favor of Horatio Seymour. The convention pretended to regard it as an act of great magnanimity, and cheered Kelly to the echo. But when the history of the first convention was called to mind they were compelled to admit that it was the broadest kind of a farce, so far as the magnanimity was concerned. It will be recalled that Seymour was first put at the head of the electoral ticket with Kelly, and then when he was nominated for Governor he was taken off and De Witt C. West put in his place. If any one was to resign, therefore, in order that Seymour might be put back again, it should have been West and not Kelly. Gen. McQuade saw this, and as he was the man who nominated West to take Seymour's place, he promised on behalf of West, who was not present, that he would not resign in generosity by Kelly, but would resign and let Kelly go back again. This was the condition in which the matter was left, but there is no danger of any further change being made. Kelly is not at all anxious to go back; his great anxiety was to get off in order that his name might not be identified in any way with a defeated ticket.

The electoral ticket was subjected to a still further patching by substituting Parke Godwin, of the First District, in place of Mr. Tabor, declined. The change was made very readily by the convention, as it was conceded that Godwin deserved some kind of reward for jumping

on to the Tilden go-cart so early, this being all he would ever get.
E. O. Porrin, the great Reading Secretary of Democratic conventions, who was elected for the first time at St. Louis, was on hand to-day as a spectator only. The State Committee tried to persuade him on to the platform to fill the place to which he was elected two weeks ago as assistant to Calkins, but he peremptorily refused, as he did at the first convention. "Out at St. Louis," said he, "you thought my voice was out of tune because I would not go yelling around the streets for Sam Tilden, and now you think to put it in tune again by making me Secretary to this Tilden show. Much obliged, but I can't see it."

Since the convention adjourned the Tilden clique are running around telling everybody what a "strong ticket" it is, now they have got Robinson at the head of it. But the canals are not able to see much strength in it; neither are the "born Democrats," nor the anti-Tilden Democrats. "If the kitchen cabinet think it so strong, let them go on and elect it," they say. Nearly all the delegates have left town. They took the first trains they could get after the farce was over.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

SARATOGA, Sept. 13.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Opera-house attached to Congress Hall at 12 M. The hall, which is capable of seating 80 persons, was well filled. It was handsomely decorated. The telegraph wires were introduced, and all the conveniences for a convention provided. At 12:20 o'clock Judge Gray, President of the last convention, called the convention to order with a few remarks.

AN INFORMAL BALLOT.
The roll called being finished, a resolution of Mr. Washburn, of New-York, was read as follows: "Resolved, That the convention do proceed to an informal ballot for Governor, and that the roll be called, each delegate rising in his seat and naming his choice."

Mr. Washburn said he regarded this as the most practical way of reaching a result. He thought the convention ought not to be swayed by prejudice or passion in its ballot, but to give its vote to the man who was best qualified to lead the people. Judge Gray moved to amend the substitute, when there were cries of "Question."

The clerk, after some further discussion, proceeded to call the roll for the informal ballot, with the following result:

Lucius Robinson.....180
Clarkson N. Potter.....170
James F. Starbuck.....21
Homer A. Newell.....21
George B. Bradley.....1

Before the Chair had announced the result, Mr. Wm. of New-York, withdrew his name, and James F. Starbuck and cast the vote of that county for Lucius Robinson. This gave Mr. Robinson a majority of one vote. The result was received with applause. A delegate from Oswego County also changed its vote, and gave its vote to Robinson. Judge Tappan raised the question of calling on delegates to change their votes, but the Chair said that the convention was acting under the resolution that each delegate should vote only once. The Chair said if any member of a delegation who was in a body objected to its announcement, it would be in order for him to object to the roll call, and if he did so, the nomination of Lucius Robinson by acclamation. (Cheers and applause.)

The Chair then announced that the vote must be announced. The Chair sustained the point, but there was continued disorder and further withdrawal of names.

After a confused discussion of other points of order and motions, the Chair announced that the roll call had been completed, and the change of votes had been made, the ballot stood:

Robinson.....182
Clarkson N. Potter.....170
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Homer A. Newell.....21
George B. Bradley.....1

NOMINATION OF MR. ROBINSON BY ACCLAMATION.
Hon. Erastus Brooks, of Richmond, said he was one of the members who gave his vote to Clarkson N. Potter, but he did so on account of his own personal qualifications for the office; but as the majority had voted for a Democrat faithful to the State and country, he would now give his vote to Robinson by acclamation. (Applause.)
John Kelly, of New-York, said: "I have made up my mind to make just such a motion as has been made by the gentleman from Richmond, Mr. Brooks. I was one of the delegates who gave my vote to Clarkson N. Potter, but I did so on account of his own personal qualifications for the office; but as the majority had voted for a Democrat faithful to the State and country, I would now give my vote to Robinson by acclamation. (Applause.)"

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education within reach of farmers' sons of his time, and was not noted either in boyhood or early youth for any qualities of mind beyond those of an ordinary country lad. On leaving school he began the study of law in the office of the late Judge Amasa J. Parker in Delhi, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar in 1832. He began his active practice as a lawyer at Catskill, where he gradually acquired considerable local reputation. Five years later he received the appointment of District Attorney of Greene County. In 1840 he removed to New-York and shortly afterward was appointed Assistant in Chancery by Gov. Bonck. He then removed to New-York and was appointed by the late Daniel C. Conner, and in 1845 was reappointed Master in Chancery by Gov. Silas Wright. This office he held until it was abolished by the adoption of the new Constitution. About 1850 he removed to Chemung County, and took up his residence on a farm in the neighborhood of Elmira. The Republicans of his district elected him to the Assembly in 1853, and in 1854 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1856, and in 1858 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1860, and in 1862 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1864, and in 1866 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1868, and in 1870 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1872, and in 1874 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1876, and in 1878 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1880, and in 1882 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1884, and in 1886 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1888, and in 1890 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1892, and in 1894 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1896, and in 1898 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1900, and in 1902 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1904, and in 1906 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1908, and in 1910 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1912, and in 1914 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1916, and in 1918 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1920, and in 1922 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1924, and in 1926 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1928, and in 1930 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1932, and in 1934 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1936, and in 1938 he was elected to the Assembly. 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He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2468, and in 2470 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2472, and in 2474 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2476, and in 2478 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2480, and in 2482 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2484, and in 2486 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2488, and in 2490 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2492, and in 2494 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2496, and in 2498 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2500, and in 2502 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2504, and in 2506 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2508, and in 2510 he was elected to the Senate. 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He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2644, and in 2646 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2648, and in 2650 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2652, and in 2654 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2656, and in 2658 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2660, and in 2662 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2664, and in 2666 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2668, and in 2670 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2672, and in 2674 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2676, and in 2678 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2680, and in 2682 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2684, and in 2686 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2688, and in 2690 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2692, and in 2694 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2696, and in 2698 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2700, and in 2702 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2704, and in 2706 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2708, and in 2710 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2712, and in 2714 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2716, and in 2718 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2720, and in 2722 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2724, and in 2726 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2728, and in 2730 he was elected to the Assembly. 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He was re-elected to the Senate in 2864, and in 2866 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2868, and in 2870 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2872, and in 2874 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2876, and in 2878 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2880, and in 2882 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2884, and in 2886 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2888, and in 2890 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2892, and in 2894 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2896, and in 2898 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2900, and in 2902 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2904, and in 2906 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2908, and in 2910 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2912, and in 2914 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2916, and in 2918 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2920, and in 2922 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2924, and in 2926 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2928, and in 2930 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 2932, and in 2934 he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 2936, and in 2938 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the

the American and Irish teams. For some reason or other people jumped to the conclusion that the struggle would really be between these contestants. When, however, the result of the shooting at the 900-yard range was made known, and the Scotch were seen to be ahead, the contest assumed a different phase. When the men commenced at the 1,000-yard range an immense crowd of men, had assembled just behind the Scotch team, and they were rewarded for their trouble by witnessing one of the finest displays of long-range shooting ever witnessed at Creedmoor. With few exceptions all the members of the team shot while lying prone on their faces. Unlike the American and other teams, the Scotchmen do not consult with each other between the shots. The rule appeared to be every man for himself, and it worked like a charm. A long succession of bull's-eyes placed the Scotchmen ahead of all the competitors, and made them the most formidable team with which the Americans will have to contend to-day.

THE CONDITIONS.
Each team shall consist of eight men, who must be native-born citizens and residents of the country they respectively represent in the contest. The teams representing a provincial territory of a Government, in which case a residence in the province will be sufficient, provided the member is a native-born subject of the parent country; rifles, any not exceeding ten pounds weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; thirty shots at each range by each competitor; no sighting shots; the match to last two days; competitors to be fifteen shots at each distance upon each day, commencing at 800 yards; position, prone, with arms braced, and head and neck steady. Such trophy to be shot for in each subsequent year, upon the same terms, in the country of the territory of which the member is a native-born subject of the parent country, shall place as a condition of the match, that the member of the winning team shall be required to make a medal representing the trophy, and the medal of the United States Centennial Commission. Each competitor in this match will receive a diploma issued by the United States Centennial Commission.

THE SCORES.
Following are the scores of the several teams, the highest attainable individual number being 225 points, and the highest possible aggregate score being 1,800 points:

THE SCOTCH TEAM.

Yards.	800	900	1,000	Total.
1876.	445	445	445	1,335
1875.	445	445	445	1,335
1874.	445	445	445	1,335
1873.	445	445	445	1,335
1872.	445	445	445	1,335
1871.	445	445	445	1,335
1870.	445	445	445	1,335
1869.	445	445	445	1,335
1868.	445	445	445	1,335
1867.	445	445	445	1,335
1866.	445	445	445	1,335
1865.	445	445	445	1,335
1864.	445	445	445	1,335
1863.	445	445	445	1,335
1862.	445	445	445	1,335
1861.	445	445	445	1,335
1860.	445	445	445	1,335
1859.	445	445	445	1,335
1858.	445	445	445	1,335
1857.	445	445	445	1,335
1856.	445	445	445	1,335
1855.	445	445	445	1,335
1854.	445	445	445	1,335
1853.	445	445	445	1,335
1852.	445	445	445	1,335
1851.	445	445	445	1,335
1850.	445	445	445	1,335
1849.	445	445	445	1,335
1848.	445	445	445	1,335
1847.	445	445	445	1,335
1846.	445	445	445	1,335
1845.	445	445	445	1,335
1844.	445	445	445	1,335
1843.	445	445	445	1,335
1842.	445	445	445	1,335
1841.	445	445	445	1,335
1840.	445	445	445	1,335
1839.	445	445	445	1,335
1838.	445	445	445	1,335
1837.	445	445	445	1,335
1836.	445	445	445	1,335
1835.	445	445	445	1,335
1834.	445	445	445	1,335
1833.	445	445	445	1,335
1832.	445	445	445	1,335
1831.	445	445	445	1,335
1830.	445	445	445	1,335
1829.	445	445	445	1,335
1828.	445	445	445	1,335
1827.	445	445	445	1,335
1826.	445	445	445	1,335
1825.	445	445	445	1,335
1824.	445	445	445	1,335
1823.	445	445	445	1,335
1822.	445	445	445	1,335
1821.	445	445	445	1,335
1820.	445	445	445	1,335
1819.	445	445	445	1,335
1818.	445	445	445	1,335
1817.	445	445	445	1,335
1816.	445	445	445	1,335
1815.	445	445	445	1,335
1814.	445	445	445	1,335
1813.	445	445	445	1,335
1812.	445	445	445	1,335
1811.	445	445	445	1,335
1810.	445	445	445	1,335
1809.	445	445	445	1,335
1808.	445	445	445	1,335
1807.	445	445	445	1,335
1806.	445	445	445	1,335
1805.	445	445	445	1,335
1804.	445	445	445	1,335
1803.	445	445	445	1,335
1802.	445	445	445	1,335
1801.	445	445	445	1,335
1800.	445	445	445	1,335

THE IRISH TEAM.

Yards.	800	900	1,000	Total.
1876.	445	445	445	1,335
1875.	445	445	445	1,335
1874.	445	445	445	1,335
1873.	445	445	445	1,335
1872.	445	445	445	1,335
1871.	445	445	445	1,335
1870.	445	445	445	1,335
1869.	445	445	445	1,335
1868.	445	445	445	1,335
1867.	445	445	445	1,335
1866.	445	445	445	1,335
1865.	445	445	445	1,335
1864.	445	445	445	1,335
1863.	445	445	445	1,335
1862.	445	445	445	1,335
1861.	445	445	445	1,335
1860.	445	445	445	1,335
1859.	445	445	445	1,335
1858.	445	445	445	1,335
1857.	445	445	445	1,335
1856.	445	445	445	1,335
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1853.	445	445	445	1,335
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1850.	445	445	445	1,335
1849.	445	445	445	1,335
1848.	445	445	445	1,335
1847.	445	445	445	1,335
1846.	445	445	445	1,335
1845.	445	445	445	1,335
1844.	445	445	445	1,335
1843.	445	445	445	1,335
1842.	445	445	445	1,335
1841.	445	445	445	1,335
1840.	445	445	445	1,335
1839.	445	445	445	1,335
1838.	445	445	445	1,335
1837.	445	445	445	1,335
1836.	445	445	445	1,335
1835.	445	445	445	1,335
1834.	445	445	445	1,335
1833.	445	445	445	1,335
1832.	445	445	445	1,335
1831.	445	445	445	1,335
1830.	445	445	445	1,335
1829.	445	445	445	1,335
1828.	445	445	445	1,335
1827.	445	445	445	1,335
1826.	445	445	445	1,335
1825.	445	445	445	1,335
1824.	445	445	445	1,335
1823.	445	445	445	1,335
1822.	445	445	445	1,335
1821.	445	445	445	1,335
1820.	445	445	445	1,335
1819.	445	445	445	1,335
1818.	445	445	445	1,335
1817.	445	445	445	1,335
1816.	445	445	445	1,335
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1814.	445	445	445	1,335
1813.	445	445	445	1,335
1812.	445	445	445	1,335
1811.	445	445	445	1,335
1810.	445	445	445	1,335
1809.	445	445	445	1,335
1808.	445	445	445	1,335
1807.	445	445	445	1,335
1806.	445	445	445	1,335
1805.	445	445	445	1,335
1804.	445	445	445	1,335
1803.	445	445	445	1,335
1802.	445	445	445	1,335
1801.	445	445	445	1,335
1800.	445	445	445	1,335

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

Yards.	800	900	1,000	Total.
1876.	445	445	445	1,335
1875.	445	445	445	1,335
1874.	445	445	445	1,335
1873.	445	445	445	1,335
1872.	445	445	445	1,335
1871.	445	445	445	1,335
1870.	445	445	445	1,335
1869.	445	445	445	1,335
1868.	445	445	445	1,335
1867.	445	445	445	1,335
1866.	445	445	445	1,335
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1842.	445	445	445	1,335
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1805.	445	445	445	1,335
1804.	445	445	445	1,335
1803.	445	445	445	1,335
1802.	445	445	445	1,335
1801.	445	445	445	1,335
1800.	445	445	445	1,335

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nug Reg-
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proach-
ing.

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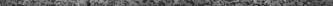
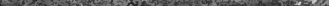
LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.The circuit session begins Oct. 2, 1876. For election of officers, see Circular No. 20, published by Council, No. 144 Broadway, or D. D. L. DEKMOSKE WILL REMOVAL FROM 1ST AND 14TH STS. TO MADISON SQUARE THURSDAY, SEPT.

800	do.....	414	300	do.....	77 1/2
200	do.....	41 1/2	100	do.....	77 1/2
100 N. W.	Prof. u. f. c.	62 1/2	700	do.....	77 1/2
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our last for early delivery 676 bbls. Western
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BRIDGET CUSACK, Recourtir, &c.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

W. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONT.—Mr. Charles F. Loughlin, Mr. John Broughman, Miss J. Lewis, Miss Mary Wells.

SOUTH'S THEATRE.—SARADAPALACE.—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and choros.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR.—Mr. Stuart Robinson, Miss Mary Gray.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.—Mr. W. F. Fennell, Mr. F. Watson, Mrs. W. J. Florence.

HAGIN THEATRE.—MINSTREL COMEDY, RECREATION.—Mr. J. W. Fennell, Mr. F. Watson, Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTING, LITERATURE ONLY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—ARTIST EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT under the direction of Mr. S. B. Gilmore.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.—COLUMBIAN.—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. MEETS TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. Miss Anna Richmond.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTREL AND COMICALITY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTREL, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The diagrams and engravings of quills and medals presented, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on any terms.

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the 900-yard range, and the Irishmen did the best shooting at 1,000 yards.

These figures are highly interesting and suggestive. There will naturally be a desire to compare them with the records of the famous international matches of 1874 and 1875. But the method of computation has been materially modified since those contests took place. The highest possible aggregate at Dollymount, in 1875, was 1,050. The highest at the match just concluded was 1,800. The shooting may, however, be fairly compared with that for the Elcho shield at Wimbledon last year, when the Irish team won the day with a score of 1,508 in a possible aggregate of 1,500. It will be seen that this has been beaten by four teams at Creedmoor in Wednesday's shooting, and by three teams yesterday. In last year's contest the Irishmen led in the shooting at 600 yards, and the Americans in the other two longer ranges. Taken altogether, these friendly strife cannot fail to be productive of pleasant results. They make friends of those who are not of alien blood and language. They bring us to gether not so much in a comparison of a warlike equipment as in that training without with no high physical manhood is complete.

If the Nation were one of Mr. TILDEN's campaign sheets, edited by his bureau, it could not more constantly evade unpleasant issues or pervert the criticism which it pretends to answer. The other week it constituted itself a "court" of inquiry, and by a palpable parade of hypotheses not founded in fact, persuaded itself to pronounce Mr. TILDEN a much-abused man in the matter of his income tax and the Terre Haute Railway. Then, with a spasmodic affectation of impartiality, it suggested that as regards the former Mr. TILDEN really ought to explain. Now it discourses of "newspaper courts" as an abomination which in the interest of the community—and of Mr. TILDEN—should be discouraged if not put down. It seems that some lawyer, whom it admits to be trustworthy, has informed it that THE TIMES is right and the Nation wrong, on the question of Mr. TILDEN's fiduciary position in the matter of railroad reorganization; whereupon the Nation assails newspapers which undertake to hold a Presidential candidate responsible for professional acts, and judge of them by the rules of common honesty. So with reference to the income tax, the Nation would like Mr. TILDEN to "put an end to a very wretched scandal," but hints its desire in the mild and complimentary way which one of Mr. TILDEN's own editors might be expected to employ when driven into a corner. On both points, indeed, the Nation has nothing harsh to say, nothing condemnatory to insinuate, except at the cost of the journals that have brought the transactions to light. It is not the offender, but the witness and the Judge for whom the Nation reserves its censure.

Some days ago we stumbled upon a dispatch purporting to report extremely violent appeals addressed by a South Carolina Democrat to a meeting of his fellow-partisans. It was, in effect, an exhortation to murder. The white Republican leaders in the State were to be singled out and shot if they persisted in addressing and organizing the colored voters with a view to the election. The statement implied such cold-blooded, murderous designs that we doubted its genuineness. We doubt no longer. What read like the rant of a drunken ruffian now appears, with variations, in the editorial columns of several Southern journals. Here, for example, is the Charleston News and Courier writing of the recent disturbance in that city, bearing the responsibility altogether upon the black Republicans and their white friends, and notifying the latter that unless they let the Democrats do as they please they "must be held to stern and swift account by the community, whose bitter foe they are." What "stern and swift account" means, in the mind of South Carolina chivalry, the Republicans of the State know too well. The Bambridge (Ga.) Democrat, under the head "A Warning," has much threatening of the same sort. It apprises the "detected minions" of the Republican Party that if they "do not wish to bring down vengeance terrible upon their heads," they will withdraw from the South and allow the white Democrats to pursue their plans unmolested. The Petersburg (Va.) Index-appeal directly instigates the assassination of white Republicans who shall continue to address meetings of colored people. "These are the missionaries of mischief," it says, "at whose behest the people of the South should strike if any disorder is forced upon them at the polls." "They will be the men to suffer," it adds, "and the habit of punishing them 'might as well be begun at an early as at a late day.' The whole article of the Petersburg Democratic sheet is conceived in the same spirit. We have seen nothing like it since the days when the old slave-power, insolent and brutal, visited with condign punishment any man who dared to speak of freedom in the Southern States.

Of course, there is an attempt to hide the enormity of these plans for violence by charging the white Republican leaders with "sowing the seeds of discord," "alienating the two races," and otherwise "peril[ing] the peace and prosperity of the South." Everybody knows what these phrases mean and how indiscriminately they are applied. The existence of the Republican organization in the Southern States is the prime grievance, and its managers and workers are objects of hatred and vengeance. If they call Republicans together, irrespective of color, they are said to be "sowing the seeds of discord." If they endeavor to instruct the negroes, and to guide and aid them in political matters, they are alleged to be engaged in "alienating the races." If they push forward the work of organization, and declare that, with the help of the law—and, if need be, of the military—order and liberty shall be maintained at the polls, they are pointed at as incendiaries and anarchists, whom the white Democrats will be justified in shooting down without mercy. The truth is that the brutal instincts and habits which were born of the slave system still predominate among the Southern whites, and pre-dispose them to violent methods of acquiring the mastery. The great body of them have not even tried to adapt themselves

to the new order of things. The liberty of speech and of organization, the freedom of the ballot and of political opinion, which at the North no man dreams of questioning, are to the average Southerner incomprehensible. He cannot contain himself when his black laborer, formerly his slave, votes against him, or when a Northern man denounces within sight of his plantation the tyranny and cruelty for which the Federal power finds stern interference necessary to secure the liberty of the voter, they must blame only themselves.

GOV. TILDEN'S INCOME AGAIN.

For various reasons we have avoided during the last week much further discussion about Mr. TILDEN's income-tax returns. One of these reasons was that it had been promised by several semi-official organs of Gov. TILDEN that a reply to our charges would be forthcoming before the end of the week, and we had no desire to take advantage of a family affliction to reproach Mr. TILDEN with the needless delay of his defense. We should have waited patiently for the promised answer, had not the World, without any obvious reason, plunged into the discussion yesterday, and with some show of authority expressed a doubt whether any answer would be vouchsafed at all. It would be absurd to affect any delicacy about continuing a controversy relating to the personal affairs of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, which the World thinks perfectly open for comment. It may be well, however, to recall the fact that, about three weeks ago, the World expressed the hope that "Mr. TILDEN, in his own way and at his own time, will think it not unbecoming his position as the candidate of a great party for the first office in the land to set his foot upon the charges." The same paper added this very cautious expression of opinion: "In the meanwhile, it strikes us that no judicious friend of Mr. TILDEN, or of the Democratic Party, or of the reputation of the United States, which is involved in the repute of citizens so conspicuous and so highly trusted, will be overhasty in volunteering explanations of a matter entirely personal in its nature."

Mr. TILDEN has not yet thought it becoming his position to "set his foot upon the charges," and the World has, nearly four weeks after the publication of the original charge, forfeited its claim to be considered a "judicious friend" of Mr. TILDEN, by "volunteering explanations of a matter entirely personal in its nature." The "defense," or rather the attempt "to clarify the case" made by the World, has not even the merit of novelty. It has been worn threadbare already, and has been made ridiculous by the attempts of a "Literary Bureau" to sustain it by copious citations of a single ruling of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The World says that all the evidence which THE TIMES has produced to show that Mr. TILDEN committed perjury in 1862, by swearing to a taxable income of \$7,118, is his statement under oath in 1876 that he received in 1862, for services rendered to the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad the sum of \$20,000. Thereupon the World proceeds to rehash the worn-out argument about the distinction between income received and income earned, and puts forward as something new the conclusion of every cross-road Democratic sheet in the country that because the services for which the \$20,000 was paid extended over three or more years, therefore its receipt in 1862 affords no presumption that Mr. TILDEN was in that year guilty of perjury in swearing to a taxable income of only \$7,118. Without going over in detail the ground which we have covered so often already, let us ask the World these questions:

1. Is it aware that the charges of THE TIMES extend over ten years and do not relate exclusively to the income-tax returns of the year 1862?

2. Can it explain why Mr. TILDEN should be worth from five to seven millions to-day and yet be able to escape the charge of swindling the Government by having paid on an average income between 1862 and 1872 of only \$15,000 a year? THE TIMES has charged and stands ready to prove that on the three occasions on which Mr. TILDEN made a sworn return of his income he committed deliberate perjury. On the seven occasions when he refused to make a return and allowed the Assessor to tax him, THE TIMES charges that he was guilty of swindling the Government.

3. Has the World ever taken pains to find out how much of the \$20,000 fees received from the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad was "earned" in 1862? THE TIMES has charged that at least half of these fees was "earned" in 1862, and refers the World for evidence of that fact to Exhibits 4, 5, and 6, which are printed from page 61 to page 124 of the answer of Mr. TILDEN and his co-defendants in the suit in question.

4. Has the World ever seen a publication called "A Compilation of the Laws, Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other Instruments and Minutes of Proceedings Affecting the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company," printed last year? We refer to that publication for evidence of the assertion that Mr. TILDEN "earned" at least \$24,000 in 1862 for services in connection with the Purchasing Committee of that railroad.

5. Has the World neglected to take note of the statement of THE TIMES that it can produce an excerpt from the cash-book of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company to show that Mr. TILDEN received from that corporation on June 14, 1862, \$5,000, at least half of which is chargeable as "earnings" of that year?

6. Will the World explain to whom were issued the twenty bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, from No. 2,251 to No. 2,270, inclusive? THE TIMES has asserted that they were issued to SAMUEL J. TILDEN on April 18, 1863, in payment of services rendered between Sept. 27 and Nov. 1, 1862.

Without going into further details, it is hardly necessary to remind the World that whether Mr. TILDEN's professional income in 1862 was \$60,000, as above indicated, \$20,000, as heretofore detailed, or over \$100,000, as Mr. S. L. M. Barlow or any other well-informed Wall street authority would probably declare without any hesitation,

it would need a very convincing statement to make the public believe that Mr. TILDEN did not swear falsely in declaring it to be only \$7,118. But, the World suggests, he might have had losses. Then why did he not state them in the schedule provided for that purpose, and why did he, instead of adopting the honest course of making a statement of the various items of his income, take the deceptive method of filling in a slump sum on the back of his schedule eight months after the legal date of making a return, and six months after the legal date of payment? After the World has answered these queries in regard to Mr. TILDEN's income-tax return of 1862, it may be better prepared to appreciate the difficulties of explaining the return made by him for the year 1863, and will, not improbably, give up in despair the attempt to defend his tax-grabbing for the next eight years. By that time it will probably be awakened to a fresh consciousness of the wisdom of its own remark about being "overhasty in volunteering explanations of a matter entirely personal in its nature."

A NEEDED REFORM IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

The collapse of the market values of the stocks of the coal roads leading to this City possesses a public interest that transcends the limits of Wall street, and deeply concerns the entire country. That collapse is the penalty of the violation of a principle of business. The wisdom of the world has for ages familiarly expressed it in the proverb that the shoemaker should stick to his last. To illustrate the error of the administration of the coal roads: Suppose a railroad running through a region perfectly adapted to the culture of Spring wheat should, in addition to its legitimate business of the transportation of passengers and freight, undertake to cultivate these lands. Suppose that the majority of the Board of Directors were finally persuaded to believe that an immense increase of income to the company could be annually derived from opening and working these lands, and harvesting and marketing the wheat. Suppose that the company was by vote made a farmer, and set to plowing and seeding 500,000 acres. The moment that fact became public the holders of its stock should hasten to get rid of it. The stock should instantly and steadily fall on the bare news that the corporation had gone outside of its legitimate business into an enterprise foreign to the objects for which it was created, which could not be economically prosecuted by it, which was full of hazards, and which would inevitably bankrupt it if persisted in. The marketing of the wheat when harvested is but one of the hazards of the agricultural railroad would have to encounter. To this the experience of every railroad in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana which has purchased wheat to make freights, to shipping ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan bears ample testimony, and should carry its own moral. Every one lost money, and some of them immensely.

A railroad is a common carrier. Its business is to carry the passengers and freight that naturally come to its line. It violates the law of its being, and therefore the law of its success, when it creates traffic for its trains. The shoemaker goes beyond his last, and he must inevitably come to grief. The collapse of the values of the coal road stocks was due to the violation of this sound principle of business. The roads became operative miners and merchants. Their investments became immensely increased; their corps of laborers was multiplied a hundred-fold; their business made complicated and wasteful beyond the grasp of any governing hand or head. Over and above all, these common carriers took the risks of fluctuating markets which nothing could insure them against, even temporarily, save another wrong to the public, a combination of similar interests, and a resulting monopoly of an article of prime necessity for human use. Turning a common carrier into a coal merchant is a gross enough violation of a principle of economy. But in the case of these coal roads the common carrier was made to take stock to the amount of tens of millions of dollars in the passions and caprices of the most turbulent and unmanageable body of laborers on this continent. These common carriers built for income, on the foundation of the trades union, strikes and riots of the Welsh, Cornish, and Irish miners of the Pennsylvania coal-fields. The market for their profits was built on a combination of naturally hostile interests and a monopoly of a raw product. This market endures so long as demand equals supply; so long as manufacturing labor is fully employed, and industry is profitable. But when cotton and woolen mills, blast furnaces, foundries, rolling mills, and machine shops, and the innumerable mechanisms for supplying human wants become still, and the male and female laborers of entire States become idle or employed on half or quarter time, and every interested sympathetically with this paralyzed or diminished industry, the combination breaks, and the monopoly slips through fingers that have lost the strength to hold it. In such times jealousies, rivalries, and personal dislikes wedge combinations faster to pieces than a memory of past advantages and the remoteness of future benefits can hold them together. In such times the coal-merchant railroad cannot sell its coal; but it has got to meet its expenses and must pay its debts. It is compelled to throw its coal into the market to bring what it will fetch. Then comes the punishment of stockholders for their neglect to control their agents, the Boards of Directors, and to confine the shoemaker to his last. The bears of the Stock Exchange tear their property down from par to 25, and make other exhibitions of its fall from sound worth through bad management and violation of the laws of business. With equal right could the owners of the railroads on the south shore of Lake Superior, associating with the Chicago and North-western Company, have bought up and monopolized the iron and copper deposits of Michigan. If they had foolishly done so, in order to give traffic to the associated roads and to add to the profits of transportation the royalty on the minerals and the profits of mining, where would they have been now? Every one of them would be under foreclosure.

It may be laid down as an axiom in railroad that all investments of capital in schemes to increase traffic outside of the strict corporate business, periodically become unproductive or die. Stockholders may be presumed to be able to take care of themselves. But in behalf of the public we have a duty to perform in regard to this vicious violation of the true principles of railroad management. No common carrier railway company has the right to buy and work coal property, pine forests, or mines of iron, copper, gold, or silver. The British statutes of mortmain, framed to prevent a monopoly of the lands of the Kingdom by an encroaching Church, were founded in public policy and were obviously right. The railway ownership of great coal properties is accompanied by the power of immense money-capital and all the evils of an irresistible monopoly. These powerful corporations can hold and carry vast stocks through ordinary times, and put prices on them far below the legitimate profits that belong to the mining and delivery of coal. They prevent competition. They increase the cost of the fires on the hearthstone and under the pot. They add to the cost of every manufactured article of which fuel is an element. They restrict manufactures. They put on the coal at the mouth of the mine an illegitimate profit. They add an illegitimate profit to the fair rate of its transportation. In slack times, instead of allowing coal to fall to its value, they hold it up by closing the mines or stopping carriage. They constantly and mischievously interfere between the demand and supply. They violate public policy. They make themselves obnoxious to the common law of England and the United States, and the codes of every civilized country on the globe, which forbid the acquisition and use of property to the detriment of the people at large. Laws should be enacted in every State of the Union forbidding railroad corporations to own real estate not essential to or granted for their construction, and necessary to the movement, use, and repair of their stock and the storage and handling of their freight; and especially inhibiting them from owning or working mineral lands and manufacturing for the general market. In the interest of both stockholders and the public, the old relations should be strictly restored—the people supplying freight, the common carriers carrying it.

HANNA'S OPINION.

BAYLESS W. HANNA—"The eloquent BAYLESS W. HANNA," as he is sometimes called—has come to the front again. The eloquent HANNA is the man who, as one of a committee appointed by the St. Louis Convention to wait upon Mr. TILDEN, came to New-York in the fierce heats of last Summer, and addressed the nominee on the subject of the accepted potentates of the Old World. Lightly clad in a brown linen duster and black bombazine trousers, the eloquent B. W. H. reached across the Atlantic and gave the aforesaid accepted potentates of effete Europe a lesson which they will not forget until their dying day. Mr. BAYLESS W. HANNA informed Mr. TILDEN that the accepted potentates were regularly engaged in hurling maledictions at this Republic and its institutions. There was something about the Republic, remarked the eloquent HANNA, that made the accepted potentates very sick. Therefore they hurled maledictions. A certain impressiveness in this statement compelled Mr. TILDEN involuntarily to duck his head, as if afraid that one of the hurling maledictions might hit him and forever spoil that waxy smile that beams on us from a hundred campaign banners. The eloquent BAYLESS W. immediately reassured him by informing him that if there was one man who could put a permanent stop to this business of hurling promiscuous maledictions by the accepted potentates, that man was SAMUEL J. TILDEN. Then there was applause, and the assembled company wiped the tears and perspiration from their faces and wondered how much longer B. W. H. was going to talk. For this was in the Governor's house in Gramercy Park, and the Governor's champagne was cooling on the ice, while the host himself, lost in a brown study, listened to the eloquence of HANNA, of Indiana.

And the eloquent B. W. H. has come again to the front. He has all along had an opinion of SAMUEL J. TILDEN. An opinion which he has hitherto kept locked within his breast, and has further concealed by the folds of his brown linen duster. He has been credited by the gossips of his own Indiana with expressing himself concerning the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in the most uncompromising manner. These expressions are gingerly passed over by the Democratic papers as "severe things." Possibly, following the example of JOHN KELLY, the eloquent HANNA has gone about proclaiming that TILDEN could not carry his own State. Or, like some other candid Democrats, he may have denounced his nominee as "an old fraud." At any rate, HANNA has written a letter, in which we need not add is eloquent, in which he denounces the whole general statement as false. Moreover, he says it is "a piece of driftwood." If there were anything wrong about TILDEN's settlement with the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad Company, the eloquent BAYLESS W. HANNA never said so in St. Louis. Then he takes the great American public into his confidence and informs it that he regards TILDEN as "one of the wisest, purest, and best of all our public men." This is certainly doing the fair thing. B. W. H. did not add, as the Sun has, that TILDEN was largely represented by "nincompoops," but he went on to say that he was "as learned and stately in public affairs as the great MADISON, whom he resembles." Nothing could be handsomer than this from a man accused of saying severe things of the nominee; and he clinched the business by saying that TILDEN is "possessed of as much will to smite evil-doers as Old Hickory himself." Altogether, this portion of the eloquent HANNA's opinion is much finer than WATERBURY'S. For the Kentucky editor described "Shammy" as an "ungloved, horny-handed son of toil," a "blacksmith grimy with labor," and a scholar who "seldom wore a rose in his button-hole, even at the Manhattan Club." We submit that the man who is as stately as MADISON, whom he resembles, and as willing to smite as Old Hickory, whom he does not resemble, is a much

better sort of candidate than a grimy scholar with an infrequent rose in his button-hole. The eloquent BAYLESS W. HANNA, in the terse language of his own free West, has "taken the rag off the bush."

B. W. H. further discloses the fact that he is interested in this campaign to an uncommon degree. The reason for this, he says, is that he feels, that "when SAMUEL J. TILDEN is President, the Morton-Conkling-Logan-Boss-Shepherd-Belknap-Babcock political grasshoppers, now eating up the substance of the whole land, will have to flee away as the lice and the locusts of Egypt disappeared before the breath of the Lord." This we venture to say is a very neat scriptural illustration and ought to atone for any "severe things" which the eloquent BAYLESS W. HANNA may have unguardedly said concerning Mr. TILDEN. The allusion to parasites and grasshoppers is local; if B. W. H. could have included the potato-bug, we are persuaded that his letter would have had an excellent effect in Indiana. As it is, the Democratic candidate is to be congratulated on the renewal of the fealty of HANNA. It is not every "railroad-lawyer," as the World has styled Mr. TILDEN, who can be compared in the same breath to the stately MADISON, whom he resembles, to grim Old Hickory, and to an exterminator of grasshoppers. But, since it is the misfortune of TILDEN that he is represented chiefly by "nincompoops," there is abundant reason why he should have the good opinion of HANNA, of Indiana.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

Scientific persons are in the habit of claiming that they care nothing for the empty honors and worthless titles which other men prize. All they want is a few more fossils; a new planet; a novel and meritorious bug; or some other object of scientific interest. As for wealth or baseball victories or political power or new hats, such trivial things are unworthy of their attention—if we may believe their frequent professions. Nevertheless it is a curious fact that they are extremely fond of giving themselves purely scientific but wonderfully polysyllabic letters. For example, those physicians who devote themselves to the study of diseases of the eye have lately begun to assume the title of ophthalmologists; and have just been holding in this City what they call an Ophthalmological Convention. Of course, they have a clear right to give their convention any title that may meet their views, but where a simple gathering of eye-doctors is called by a Greek six-syllable name, when it might have been modestly styled an ocular meeting or an eye-gathering, the public cannot help noticing the fact and drawing the inevitable inference from it.

At this convention one of the members told, under the guise of a scientific anecdote, a story which was obviously intended to test the presence of any coloring matter of a greenish hue in the eyes of his audience. He asserted that once upon a time a lady called at his office who was suffering from a pain in one of her eyes, and wished to have it properly overhauled and repaired. He examined the eye with great care, but found nothing the matter with it, and hence declined to cauterize it or to put in a gold filling, or, in fact, to do anything to relieve the patient's pain. As soon as the unhappy proprietor of the painful eye found that the ophthalmologist did not intend to put any work upon it, she demanded to have it pulled. To this demand the doctor also declined to accede. He took the ground that it was not his business to extract eyes, but to repair them, and that when a lady brought him an eye in which he could not detect the slightest defect, he would be an unprincipled butcher were he to pull it. The patient went away in an extremely dissatisfied state of mind, sought out another ophthalmologist with less conscience and more force, and had her eye extracted, to her great comfort and satisfaction. A few weeks later she again presented herself to the first ophthalmologist with another eye which, as she asserted, gave her excessive pain. Again a fruitless examination was made, and again the doctor refused to extract the second eye. The patient, however, was determined to have that eye out, and although the doctor pointed out that she could not continue to have one eye after another pulled from its socket without having her sight seriously impaired, she went to the more complaisant ophthalmologist and had her second eye extracted.

Had the narrator of this anecdote stopped on reaching this point in his story, the convention would doubtless have believed it, and after giving him a vote of thanks for his labors in the cause of science, would have ordered the story to be printed in raised characters for the use of the blind, and copies transmitted to all the learned societies of Europe. Instead of stopping, however, he went on to say that the lady made a third call upon him and asked him to amputate one of her fingers, which was causing her as much pain as she had formerly suffered from her eyes. Of course, he refused to perform the amputation, and probably betrayed a little natural indignation at being asked to do a piece of surgical work which was entirely beneath the notice of an ophthalmologist. So the lady went to her regular mutilator and had the offending finger chopped off. Since that time she has kept the rest of her person together, and has enjoyed freedom from pain. In fact, she is in excellent health and spirits, and frequently calls to see the narrator of her story, in order to borrow a pair of glass eyes when about to attend an evening party.

When the members of the convention heard the end of this remarkable story they gazed at one another sadly, and then adjourned. No violence was offered to the narrator, and he will probably be allowed to live, though he will scarcely venture to tell another story to an ophthalmological convention. Up to a certain point the story was an excellent one. The picture of the eccentric lady slowly denuding herself of her limbs and organs; having an eye pulled out, and a finger amputated, or perhaps a foot or two cut off from a leg, the next day, was an interesting and suggestive one. Half a dozen determined women of like disposition would keep all the surgeons in the City constantly employed, and the younger members of the convention doubtless felt an unbounded admiration for the lady who had set so praiseworthy an example. When, however, the narrator had the hardihood to insist that a totally blind woman was in the

habit of coming to see him, and of borrowing glass eyes for use on special occasions, the true character of his story became evident. It is true that a legend informs us that two anonymous blind men once went to some unspecified locality to see two vague cripples run a race; but the legend has been generally discredited, being, as the lawyers say, void for uncertainty. It would be equally unlikely that a blind woman should frequently call to see even the handsomest ophthalmologist, while it is morally certain that the latter would never so far forget what was due to his profession as to lend her his best glass eyes. Like false teeth, glass eyes are made to be bought, and a dentist would as soon think of lending teeth to toothless patients as an ophthalmologist would of lending glass eyes to eyeless women. The climax of the story was thus glaringly incredible, and the convention which had

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GEORGE J. BRADMAN, MR. CHARLES FISKE,
DAVID GIBSON, MRS. BACCHUS,
JOHN DREW, J. H. KING, MISS GEORGINA
THE SMILEY SISTERS, AND WILLIAM
principal parts. "The celebrated Club"
only featured in this representation
ONLY MONEY MATINEE TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 23, first time

GILMORE'S GARDEN. FIFTY
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 1.
GRAND INTER-ALLIANCE GARDEN
DISTRIBUTION OF
CENTENNIAL AND Presentation of the
in presence of all the Teams.
All the distinguished "Colonels and
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND
in a programme specially arranged for this
TO-DAY SHOW TO BE
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MR. LEVITT.

Manager
 T. J. Dudeney, Paphos, Mr. J. J. Colby, D. J. B. Sater, Mr. M. Arbuckle, Young Apollo Club, St. David's, Mr. P. S. Gilmore and his famous band stand in a magnificent programme.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.
GRAND HOPE CULTURAL EXHIBITION
 which will be continued each
 afternoon and evening from 2.30
 of Wednesday, 20th, Thursday, 21st, and Friday, 22nd, at
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND
DANCE AND NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, OLYMPIA.
JARETT & PALMER,.....Lasses and
GLORY OF THE STAGE
GRAND.....
BROAD MOUTH OF the triumphant
GLORY OF LORD BROWN'S ex-
travaganant play.

SARDANAPALUS.
—
EVERYTHING NEW
Scenery, costumes, regalia, war
sars, &c.
—
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDES
MR. F. C. BANGS +
AGNES BOOTH.
—
THE GRAND ITALIAN
Introducing the most
premiero dançasse assoluta, of
Opera Paris, and La Scala, Miss
MARGHERITA, principle dancer of
Milan, and San Carlo, Rome.
GRAND CHORUS OF 100 MIXED

WALLACK'S. MIGHTY
SIXTEENTH AND LAST WEEK
but two of the remarkable engagements
of the season.

who will continue to appear
 EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
 in Woolf's and company of the
 MIGHTY DOLLAR.
 For the 260th to 300th night in this Co.
 Carriages may be ordered for 15c. each.
 WALLACKS.
 FALL and WINTER SEASON.
 The ladies and gentlemen of the company
 requested to meet on the stage at 11 A. M. on
 every day. 26 to 300th night. 15c. each.
 take place on that day. JOHN GILB
 ACTING AGT.
 WOODS'S MUSEUM.
 REDUCTION OF PRICES.
 To all Matinees, 15 cents.
 To all Evening Performances, 20 cents.
 Matinee at 2. Evening at 8.
 S. W. Woods, Proprietor.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 62
 Madison Avenue, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c
 Matinee NOVELTY-COMPANT NO. 5
 15, 25c, 50c
 Dinner of specialties, Dramatic
 15, 25c & 50c
 POINER or THE STOLEN JEWEL
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS
 OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway and 29th
 "The Minstrel Palace."
 Birch, Veumbold, Bactus, and
 thirty brilliant
 Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY

MUSICAL.
 REMOVAL-200 PIANOS AND ORGANS

[illegible]

sent prepaid on application.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

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CARRIAGES FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE
One ladies, one clearance, one coupe, one hunting cart, one light park phaeton, one top and bottom buggy wagon, all newly made. To be sold at a sacrifice. Call on J. W. CURLEY, No. 109 East 13th st., near 4th at 4th.

SEAN OF BLOWN HORSES of the
A number very stylish and fast blooded
consequence of owner going to Europe; w
sound and kind to stable and double harness
seen at N.Y.C. 29th St.

VEKY HANDSOME, WELL
A round bay gelding, fifteen hands, seven ear
single or double. Apply at McDonald's stable
Mc 41st st. No. 2. LEX. No. 1300

MUST BE SOLD BEFORE FRIDAY
A beautiful bay gelding, fifteen hands, 15-
long tail and mane, seven years old. Inquire
GOWARD'S stable, No. 27 East 28th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT KENSON'S PERFUM

ESS. WHITE ROSE
 BROWN WINDSOR SOAP
 EAU DE COLOGNE
 FIVE PRIZE MEDALS
 Sold by all dealers.
 J. & E. ATKINSON,
 No. 24 Old Bond St., London.

DRY GOODS.
 KEEPS CUTTING SHEETS
 MEASURE—The very best, 6 tier 34
 slightest obligation to take or keep any of
 wags and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia

ICE-CREAM.

RUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM—BEST IN THE
City. Dealers and churches, 35 cent. per quart.
Attention to out town orders. No. 12 Beale Street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

No. 27 WALL ST., New-York, Sept. 12, 1851.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, who have been for
day formed a copartnership under the firm
of BRITTON & BURR, for the purpose of transacting
commission business in Government stocks, bonds,
bonds, and gold.

R. BRITTON
M. B. BURR, Jr.

Member New-York Stock Exchange.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFOR
Existing under the firm name of MORAT & SCHWARTZ is this day dissolved. All debts due and payable to A. SCHWARTZ, late firm payable to A. SCHWARTZ, MORAT & SCHWARTZ.

New York, Sept. 14, 1876.

